"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, variable winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,272 NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—A medallion in memory of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot, was unveiled in Genoa, where he died in 1847. Mme. de Lamné and her daughter died of injuries received at the Charité Bazaar fire, Paris. Cardinal Camillo Siciliano di Rende, Archbishop of Beneuento, is dead. —Page 7.

Page 1.

A weird Indian religious ceremony was held in Brooklyn. It was the first public service, so far as is known, in this country.

The pastor of a Chicago church is trying to induce the women who attend his services to remove their bonnets and hats.

A father, by a quick jump, saved his son from being killed by a trolley car in Williamsburg. His own foot was crushed.

The charges against Police Commissioner Parker, which have lain dormant for five months, will be shortly reviewed by Gov. Black and acted upon.

Dr. I. S. Hopkins of Atlanta, who may be appointed Minister to Greece, says that a general European war may result from the war between Turkey and Greece.

The 8 o'clock train from New York on the Central Railroad of New Jersey jumped the track on the bridge over the Hackensack River, but did not leave the road bed. The passengers were well shaken up, but sustained no injuries.

The yacht Adelaide, owned in Matawan, N. J., by Mrs. A. E. Lazzaro, has been missing since April 30. On that date the vessel was hired by a Mrs. Hitchcock, a New York newspaper correspondent. Grave fears are entertained concerning the fate of the three occupants of the boat.

The Porte has refused to agree to the demands of the powers, and will only accept an armistice if the following conditions shall be carried out: The ceding of Thessaly to Turkey, the payment of £10,000,000 war indemnity, and the abandonment of capitulations. The Greek Army in Epirus has been ordered to remain on the defensive.

Page 2.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Arcadia went ashore near Cape Ray, Gulf of St. Lawrence. Her passengers and crew had a narrow escape in reaching the shore. The crew of the French brigantine Croisine, wrecked off Newfoundland, were rescued after an exhaustive row of twenty-four hours.

Page 3.

The schooner Julia S. Bailey ran into the schooner Sierra near Romer Shoal. Both vessels were badly damaged.

The fiftieth anniversary of the delivery of Henry Ward Beecher's first sermon in Brooklyn was commemorated in Plymouth Church.

Services in memory of José Marti, the Cuban patriot and martyr, were held in the Academy of Music. The Rev. Thomas Dixon was the principal speaker.

"Father" Dolling, a noted High Church English clergyman, who has been very successful in slum work, having been refused a chance to preach in England, is coming to America.

Dr. Charles H. Eaton spoke yesterday in the Carnegie Lyceum on "Divine Love and Wrath," showing that there was no inconsistency in the two, and that both were necessary in the work of establishing righteousness in the world.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage preached on the question, "Is the world growing better or worse?" He says the world is better, both morally and industrially, and the rich are not growing richer and the poor poorer, as some have taught.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has been declared by Justice Maddox to be entitled to his place. The church doors were locked yesterday, however, owing to a delay in the service of the necessary papers on the faction which had opposed him.

The Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., attended service yesterday at the Bloomingdale Church, but most of Company A and several other Catholic members refused to turn out to hear the regimental Chaplain, Dr. Madison C. Peters. The theme of the sermon was the necessity of valiant service and helpfulness, not only in military but in civil life.

Page 4.

W. G. Steele of Portland, Ore., is here making arrangements for "Mazamas," a club of which he is Consul, which will undertake the ascent of Mount Rainer in July. They expect to signal with heliographs and fly kites from the summit.

The examination of "Wally" O'Connor, suspected of being one of the Yonkers bank robbers, was begun Saturday. Patrick Flannigan, supposed to be his confederate, was arrested in Elyria, Ohio. He was brought on to Yonkers.

Page 5.

Robert Breen, while shooting at a target in the back yard at 459 Seventh Avenue, wounded Elisha Esher in the face.

A meeting was held to make final arrangements for the celebration beginning June 4, next, in honor of the Irish missionary monk, St. Columbkill.

The thirty-fifth annual presentation of books to the graduating class of the Naval Academy by New York ladies occurred at Annapolis yesterday.

Many well-known New Yorkers took advantage of the beautiful weather to go driving or riding. The Mineola Horse Show will be held this week.

All the rowing clubs had their crews out training on the Harlem River yesterday, preparing for the Memorial Day regatta. Columbia crews are to be entered to-day. Two of the oarsmen were thrown out, owing to accidents, but were none the worse for a wetting.

Page 7.

A man arrested for drunkenness in Central Park made a lunge at Police Sergeant Hodgkins when taken to the Arsenal.

J. D. Spraker of this city, son-in-law of John H. Starin and brother-in-law of Gen. Howard Carroll, died in Nicaragua yesterday.

Paul Korn, the sailor evangelist, who converted a large number of his mates on the ship Snowdon, conducted service on shipboard yesterday afternoon. The strains of "Old Hundred" sounded strangely in the ears of passing excursion craft.

Page 10.

Bernhard Cohen, who was School Commissioner under Mayor Wickham, died, aged seventy-six.

Long Island was in its glory, and the excise law was violated with impunity. No attempt was made to enforce it.

An explanation of the causes of the leak in the timber dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is given by a civil engineer, who says its construction was faulty.

The Progressive Democratic League wants to enter the political fight alone. A boom was started at the meeting for Amos J. Cummings as Mayor of Greater New York.

The New York, Brooklyn, and Brownsville tailors affiliated with the Brotherhood of Tailors are on strike. The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood was forced to order the men to go out.

Delegates of the Electrical Workers and the Cab Drivers had a dispute at the meeting of the Central Labor Union about an alleged non-union funeral. The union's complaint that the eight-hour law is violated on Government work brought an answer from Washington that the matter will be investigated.

Elverton R. Chapman, the broker who refused to disclose names of his customers to the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee of the United States Senate two years ago, left for Washington yesterday to serve his sentence of a month in jail for contempt. President H. O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company, whose trial begins to-day, went with him.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
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PORTE MAKES REPLY

It Declines to Agree to an Armistice Until Surprising Conditions Be Accepted.

DEMANDS THESSALY, £10,000,000, AND THE ABOLITION OF CAPITULATIONS.

The Issue Raised Regarded as Very Grave—News of a Grecian Advance in Epirus Said to Have Prejudiced the Porte in Its Reply.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16.—The Porte has replied officially to the note of the powers, and declines to agree to an armistice until the following conditions are accepted: The annexation of Thessaly, an indemnity of £10,000,000, (Turkish,) and the abolition of the capitulations.

The Porte proposes that plenipotentiaries of the powers should meet at Pharsalos to discuss the terms of peace, and declares that if these conditions are declined the Turkish Army will continue to advance.

The Porte also demands an extradition treaty with Greece and that the ports of Volo and Prevesa be kept open for vessels carrying food supplies to the Turkish troops.

The demand for the annexation of Thessaly is based upon the fact that the province was originally ceded to Greece on the advice of the powers with the object of ending brigandage and Greek incursions into Ottoman territory, the Porte believing at the time that the cession would attain these objects; but the recent incursions of Greek bands and the events immediately preceding the war have proved to the contrary. This is the substance of the reply.

The Ambassadors met to-day to consider the Porte's answer, which is regarded as raising an extremely grave issue. It is believed that representations will be made to the Sultan personally to induce a modification of these terms; but it is foreseen that this will be very difficult, owing to the attitude of the powerful Old Turk war party.

If the Porte should prove obdurate, a European conference is not improbable, although at present Russia is opposed to such a step.

It is regarded as quite certain that the powers will not consent to a retrocession of Thessaly. Even Germany is believed to be resolute on this point, because it would involve a violation of the Berlin treaty and imperil the peace of the Balkans.

Altogether the reply of the Porte has caused the greatest surprise.

It appears that during the discussion of the note from the powers by the Council of the Sultan's Ministers, news which tended to prejudice the Council against the acceptance of the proposition made to Turkey by the powers, reached the Council.

A dispatch was received indicating that the Greeks were continuing with all their energy the war in Epirus. The dispatch said that 3,000 Greeks had landed at Palona and were marching to Janina with the intention of co-operating with other forces from Arta.

Official dispatches received from the Commandant at Janina said that a division of the Greek forces approaching the town by a narrow gorge from the direction of Gromonitza charged the Heights of Briboro and Kokonaria, but suffered heavily, losing 200 killed; while, on the other side, the Greeks were driven back upon Paraskovi. The Commandant says also that fighting has occurred at Kumuzades. No further details are given, except that all these battles lasted until evening, and that the imperial troops retained their position, with the probability that the Greeks will be reinforced and the fighting renewed on the morrow. No statement is made as to the Turkish losses.

The Turkish commander at Luros telegraphs, under yesterday's date, as follows:

"The outcome of a desperate battle lasting two days, against a force of 15,000 Greeks, is that the latter have abandoned the positions on the heights they had previously captured, and have withdrawn to the olive groves of Gromonitza."

The effect of all this news of the warlike operations of the Greeks was to have the Council decline the proposition of the powers, and refuse an armistice unless the above conditions should be accepted.

WHAT THE REPLY IS BASED ON.

Charges Made Against Greece—The Turkish War Party Threaten to Dethrone the Sultan if He Weakens.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch to The Standard from Constantinople says:

"The Porte's reply to the Powers is based upon a mazbata presented by the Ministers to the Sultan, representing that Greece was responsible for compelling Turkey to declare war; that for the last fifteen years Greece had ignored her engagements under the Berlin treaty, by omitting to pay indemnity, by seizing and confiscating vakoups, or religious domains, and, finally, by invading Turkish soil; and that, therefore, the council was of opinion that Greece had no just claim upon him for leniency.

"Then follow the proposals upon which the Council would base a peace. The Grand Vizier, in submitting the mazbata, assured the Sultan that the nation was prepared to shed its last drop of blood in support of such conditions of settlement.

"The war party threatens to dethrone the Sultan if he shows any weakness; but shrewd observers believe that this is only a farce to enable him to pose before Europe as the unwilling victim of his fanatical subjects.

"In spite of the great success of Edhem Pasha, the Palace spies have expressed their doubts of his fidelity; and the Sultan has sent a special aide de camp to watch him.

"According to reports from the army, the large bore Mauser rifle, after a few discharges, becomes overheated, gets out of order, and is practically useless."

TURKS ADVANCE ON DOMOKOS.

A Demoralized Force of 25,000 Greeks Is Said to Oppose Edhem Pasha.

LARISSA, May 16.—Edhem Pasha's plans for the capture of Domokos are being rapidly perfected. Reinforcements are arriving, and all the Greek positions are carefully watched. The bad condition of the roads and the heavy rains delay the operations for which the Turkish officers are anxiously waiting, but a general advance began at dawn.

A number of Greek deserters who have been captured says that 25,000 Greeks are behind the fortifications and entrenchments at Domokos, but that the whole organization is rotten, and the medical and transport services have completely collapsed. They say that for thirty-six hours the only ration was a half loaf, and that the forces are becoming demoralized and deserting by the wholesale.

THE SULTAN AND THE INDEMNITY.

Control of Greek Finances by the Powers Urged by Germany.

LONDON, May 16.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Constantinople, dated Saturday, says:

"Germany is urging the Sultan to insist upon the European control of Greek finances as the only means of securing the payment of an indemnity. Representatives of the Deutsche Bank will arrive next Saturday to realize on the promise of important concessions which the Sultan has made to the bank."

GREEKS FALL BACK IN EPIRUS.

Now on the Defensive—They Made a Gallant Fight and Were Properly Led.

ATHENS, May 16.—The Greek Army in Epirus has been compelled to fall back upon Arta, but continues to occupy a few positions beyond the bridge. The Greek losses at Griboro were 558 killed and wounded, 33 being officers.

It is said that the Government has ordered the forces in Thessaly and in Epirus to remain strictly on the defensive.

LONDON, May 17.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Arta, telegraphing Saturday at noon, says:

"We retired from our position at dawn in good order, but with heavy loss. Reinforcement was impossible. We are now established about a mile south of Imaret.

"The Turks began creeping down at 8 o'clock. I can see groups of them searching the rocks along our yesterday's line; but I think we brought all our killed and wounded with us. A big gun from the Arta barracks is now driving them back.

"But they are gathering in large numbers in the woods behind Gredenitza, and expect them to attack us on the right. Yesterday the Mayor drove out everybody able to bear arms to the scene of action, while the women and children stood on the surrounding heights and the walls of Arta to watch the battle all day long through the drenching rain. At night the men slept in their positions, soaked through."

The Times's correspondent, now at Imaret Heights, describing the fighting in Epirus, under Saturday date, says:

"Throughout the day Col. Manos set an excellent example, riding under fire with his staff to all the batteries and advanced posts and to every point where his troops were scaling the heights. The Greeks greatly distinguished themselves by their splendid coolness under hot fire, proving that when well led on in a properly conducted enterprise they are as fine a type of troops as one could wish to see.

"At the moment I am wiring this (9 o'clock Saturday morning) the action is very fierce. The Greeks are still gallantly advancing, and on all sides are getting the best of it."

RETREAT OF GREEKS EXPLAINED.

The Powers Undertake to Keep the Status Quo if Greece Remains on the Defensive.

LONDON, May 17.—The Times's correspondent at Athens says:

"To-day M. Ralli, the Premier, visited the various embassies and obtained assurances that the powers would undertake to prevent any offensive action on the part of the Turks provided the Greek forces maintained a strictly defensive attitude. On this understanding he immediately wired the commanders of the three Greek divisions at Domokos, Sourpi, and Arta, instructing them to abstain from all hostile action unless attacked by the enemy.

"The only Greek force now on Turkish territory is the band of Epiroti volunteers led by Botzaris, which landed at Prevesa and advanced along the banks of the Louros. This force will now proceed westward along the coast, where it will be taken off by the Greek fleet.

"The losses at Griboro were the heaviest since the beginning of the war. Seven officers were killed. Requiems were sung today in all the churches, and the opposition papers accuse the Government of wantonly sanctioning needless bloodshed.

"I learn that the advance was due to Col. Manos, who desired to regain the Greek Army's lost prestige. The Government considered his plan a very hazardous one, but finally consented. The fierceness of the fighting at Griboro requiring reinforcements, he was compelled to abandon the original plan, and probably all have now returned to Arta. The girl standard bearer of the Botzaris volunteers was in the thick of the hand-to-hand conflict."

SMOLENSKI TRUSTS HIS MEN.

Will Not Retreat Unless Compelled—His Unpopularity Alleged.

LONDON, May 17.—The Times's correspondent at Kephalosis, under date of Friday, reports an interview with Gen. Smolenski, whose headquarters are at that point and close to the hills south of Almyros, a position exceedingly difficult to take by assault.

Gen. Smolenski believes that he can hold his own, and is still confident of the pluck of his troops. He said:

"I intend to await the Turkish attack here and not to retire to Thermopylae unless absolutely compelled to do so."

Gen. Smolenski has 10,000 men, his line extending from Baklari to Portalmyro.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Copenhagen says the newspaper Politiken publishes the following dispatch from Athens:

"The remnant of the Greek Army is a mass of utterly demoralized and undisciplined men, hostile to their officers, never pretending to salute the Crown Prince, without food or shelter, and suffering the greatest hardships. Fever is spreading among them. Gen. Smolenski is cold-shouldered by his officers and unpopular with his men."

FEARS A EUROPEAN WAR.

Dr. I. S. Hopkins, Who May Be Appointed Minister to Greece, Sees Danger Ahead.

Dr. I. S. Hopkins of Atlanta, Ga., whose appointment as Minister to Greece may be sent to the Senate this week by President McKinley, is stopping at the Grand Hotel for a few days. Dr. Hopkins has been until recently pastor of the First Methodist Church of Atlanta, but resigned to become an applicant for the Greek mission.

Dr. Hopkins has long been an ardent student of Greek history, and all of his sympathies are with the Greeks in their present struggle with the Turks.

"It is hard to foresee how the Eastern question can be settled," said he last evening. "I do not see now how a treaty can be made that will satisfy both Russia and England, to say nothing of Germany and France. Turkey is evidently on her last legs, and unless the powers intervene and patch up a truce, a general European war may be precipitated."

LOTION FOR COLORED FOLK.

Negroes in Georgia Try a Preparation They Were Told Would Make Them White—Poisoned Three.

NORCROSS, Ga., May 16.—A number of colored people in this vicinity have just made a unique complaint to the State authorities. Some time ago there was advertised here and elsewhere throughout the State by a corporation doing business in a northern city a lotion that was guaranteed to make colored people white.

The first one to invest in the lotion was a very black young woman, who is the wife of Alfred Bolton, a negro, who operates a creamery near Norcross. She secured a quantity of the stuff, and following the prescription on the bottle, rubbed it vigorously into her skin.

The operation caused intense suffering because the lotion was as hot as cayenne pepper, but the woman persevered, and in time her skin changed color, as the advertisement said it would, but it turned red instead of white. Ugly scarlet spots appeared on her face and body, and her hair came out.

She appealed at last to a physician, who found unmistakable evidences of poisoning. The woman is now critically ill, and if she gets well, will be disfigured for life. Her case sounded an alarm among the negroes, and nearly a score of others suffering from the same complaint have gone to physicians for treatment.

The firm which supplies the lotion will be prosecuted.

SANTA FE TRAIN WRECKED

Chicago and Galveston Express Goes Through Trestle in Indian Territory—Fifteen Hurt.

TRAIN DERAILED NEAR NEWARK

Leaves the Track While Crossing a Bridge Over the Hackensack River—Nobody Hurt, but Many Lives in Peril.

ARDMORE, Indian Territory, May 16.—A south-bound passenger train on the Santa Fé Road, known as the Chicago and Galveston express, went through a trestle sixteen miles south of here at 5 o'clock this morning. Fifteen persons, passengers and train men, were injured. Several of these are seriously hurt, and it is believed that two will die.

Those injured are:

CRAWFORD, G. G., Hurd, Indian Territory; elbow dislocated and right arm fractured.

CRAWFORD, R. J., Fox, Indian Territory; ankle sprained, badly cut and bruised.

FORBES, W. M., Lebanon; head, hands, and arms cut, and hip injured.

GRIDER, J. M. express messenger; hurt internally; cannot live.

HALE, I. F., news agent, Fort Worth; bruised on hip and side.

IRWIN, W. L., Kansas City; cut on the neck.

PIPER, J. F., Lagonia; head cut, shoulder dislocated.

SPARKS, T. E., Oakman, Indian Territory; injured in chest and back, probably fatally.

YORK, O. L., Palo Pinto, Texas; hip hurt.

The accident occurred near the town of Marietta. A heavy rain storm, amounting almost to a waterspout, caused a sudden rise this morning of all the small streams in that vicinity.

The accident occurred at a point where a deep, narrow gulch was spanned by a wooden trestle. The foundation work supporting this trestle was undermined by the sudden rise of the little streams, which flow through the gulch, and the trestle went down under the heavy weight of the train.

So great was the speed of the train, however, that the engine and tender, the express, mail, and baggage cars, and one passenger coach passed over the narrow chasm though the trucks of several of these cars went to the bottom, twenty feet below.

The coach next to the last, the one immediately in front of the Pullman, was left standing directly over the chasm, one end resting on each bank of the gulch. The Pullman remained on the track.

The four coaches which were dragged by the locomotive across the broken trestle were badly wrecked. The baggage car telescoped with the passenger coach, and the latter was all but demolished.

The injured were brought to Ardmore.

ACCIDENT ON JERSEY CENTRAL.

Train with 200 Passengers Off the Track on a Bridge Near Newark.

NEWARK, May 16.—The 8 o'clock train from New York on the Central Railroad of New Jersey jumped the track on the bridge over the Hackensack River this afternoon and narrowly escaped a terrible disaster. As it was no damage was done further than delaying traffic for an hour and the shaking up of the passengers.

The train consisted of a locomotive and four passenger cars. It was running at a speed of about twenty miles an hour and had nearly reached the draw when the locomotive jumped from the rails and plowed along the ties, tearing up the rails beneath it. This caused the coaches to jump, one after the other, and soon the entire train was bumping over the ties, but at a greatly reduced speed. This caused a panic among the passengers, but the train hands kept cool and guarded the doors and kept all within the cars until the train was brought to a standstill. When the train left the track it crossed toward the westbound track, and this prevented the locomotive and the cars from going off the bridge and into the river. Had it gone in the other direction, the locomotive must have crashed into the structural work of the draw, and have been wrecked, while the cars would have been piled upon each other or thrown into the river.

When the 200 passengers on board the train realized what a narrow escape they had some of them almost collapsed. A train from New York, which arrived at the scene a few minutes afterward, took the passengers on board and ran back to Communipaw. There the passengers from the wrecked train were allowed to go on to New York, while the delayed train came on to this city by way of Elizabethport and the branch road into this city from that point. A wrecking train required an hour to replace the engine and cars upon the tracks and repair the damage. The cause of the accident is said to have been a loose rail.

GOUGED MORTON AND ASTOR.

A Grasping Atlanta Hotel Keeper Verifies the ex-Governor's Prophecy of a Brief Career.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 16.—When the ceremonies attending the services on New York Day at the exposition held here a year ago were concluded, Gov. Levi P. Morton, accompanied by John Jacob Astor of his military staff, called at the Aragon Hotel for the board bill of themselves and party for the two days they had been there. Proprietor Frank Bell handed them a bill for $1,700, whereat the feathers on Mr. Astor's helmet wilted, and ex-Gov. Morton gasped for breath. "How long have you been in the hotel business?" asked the Governor.

"About six years," replied Mr. Bell.

"Well, you won't be in it six years longer," said Mr. Morton, reaching for his checkbook.

The bill was paid, but it called forth a protest from the New York newspapers, which did a great deal to prejudice Northern people against the exposition.

To-day the Governor's prophecy regarding Mr. Bell seems very likely to be realized. He has left Atlanta without informing gentlemen, who, it is alleged, are his creditors to the extent of $50,000, of his destination. The hotel is the property of Washington Collier, the oldest pioneer of Atlanta, who has become a millionaire through eccentric economy and land speculation.

Bell came here from Paterson, N. J., some time ago, and leased the hotel, running it on an expensive scale. He recently gave a mortgage on his lease for $25,000 to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Cole of Jersey City, to cover a loan which she had made him. It was supposed that the hotel was coining money, but the expenses were so heavy that it was not a paying investment.

KANSAS SENATOR REBUKED.

Lewelling Called to Account by His Constituents Concerning the Freight Rate.

WICHITA, Kan., May 16.—The Populists of this county held a mass convention here for the purpose of interrogating former Gov. L. D. Lewelling, now State Senator, and the representatives from this county with reference to their action in the last Legislature on maximum freight-rate legislation.

Several speeches were made, and in nearly all of them Senator Lewelling became the target for keen innuendoes, and the last Legislature was scored unmercifully. Lewelling finally made a speech in his own defense, saying he had lived fifty years with a reputation, but now in his declining years he was charged with political corruption and boodling. He denied his guilt, and added:

"I did not ask this position at your hands. You forced me to represent you."

He said he would resign the office of Senator before the next election. Senator Lewelling was one of those charged by the recent legislative investigation at Topeka with boodling. Before the meeting adjourned, resolutions calling upon Gov. Leedy to gather around him "the wise and honest men of the party," to frame an honest and just maximum freight-rate law, were adopted.

HEAVY EXCISE RECEIPTS

Reports of County Treasurers to Commissioner Lyman for the First Ten Days of May.

$9,153,648.54 WAS COLLECTED

Of This Amount New York Paid $5,171,075 and Kings County $2,206,335—Falling Off from Last Year's Figures in Some Counties.

ALBANY, May 16.—The reports of County Treasurers to Excise Commissioner Lyman, pursuant to an order for reports of excise receipts for the first ten days in May, show increases in the sums received from cities and slight decreases in small counties where no license was voted in many towns.

Of the total of $9,153,648.54 collected up to May 10, New York City alone reports collections aggregating $5,171,075, or more than one-half of the total. This is an increase over last year of $172,165, with the chances of much more being collected during the month.

Kings County has collected $2,206,335, or $45,834 more than the entire collections in that county last year.

Onondaga County collected $234,520, or $12,380 more than last year. Monroe County has so far collected $254,910, or $6,000 more than in 1896. Oneida County, with a total thus far of $123,860, shows an increase over last year of $2,100. Albany County, with $297,000 so far, shows an increase of $7,000 over last year, and Rensselaer County shows a decrease of $8,000 in receipts.

In Otsego County there is a decrease of forty-seven, fewer certificates being issued this year than in 1896. In Wyoming County there is a falling off of about $2,250 in accordance with the vote for no license in many towns. In Delaware County there is a slight increase.

Adding to the collections so far in Kings and New York, the estimated receipts in the district annexed under the Greater New York charter, it is found that that territory pays into the State Treasury more than two-thirds of the entire receipts of the entire State.

Delaware County, one of the largest counties in the State, reports to the Excise Commissioner a total collection of but $8,145, of which the State gets but $2,000, while New York pays in about $1,700,000. It is quite plain that there will be an increase of revenue this year coming from the issue of club certificates.

For Violating Excise Law.

The total number of arrests for violation of the excise laws yesterday was 88, as against 70 the previous Sunday. Twenty-two of the arrests were made in the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

FATHER SAVED HIS SON.

Quick Action Kept the Boy from Falling Under a Trolley Car Fender—Other Electric Car Accidents.

There were three trolley accidents in Williamsburg yesterday. In one instance, a miracle, seemingly, prevented the death of an Italian and his son.

Sylvan Gerale took his son Giovanni from their home, 242 Mulberry Street, this city, to visit friends at South Third Street and Kent Avenue. The little fellow broke from his father and started to run across the tracks. His father ran after him, and caught him just in time to prevent him from falling under the fender of Car No. 3,300 of the Greenpoint line. Sylvan, by a quick jump, pulled the boy from the front of the car, but his foot slipped, and he and the boy fell under the car, the rear wheels passing over their feet. The boy escaped with a broken toe, while his father's right foot was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated at the Eastern District Hospital.

Charles Giegerich, twenty-nine years old, of Jamaica, L. I., took Trolley Car No. 130 of the Broadway and Jamaica Line, at the foot of Broadway, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, and leaned negligently against the rear platform rail. When the car reached Bedford Avenue, Giegerich fell backward over the rail, on his head and back. His scalp was cut and his spine slightly hurt.

Herbert Burke, a conductor on Car No. 1,628 of the Gates Avenue Line, while collecting fares at Gates and Central Avenues fell off the car, and landed on his head. His scalp was cut.

WOMEN MUST UNBONNET.

A Chicago Pastor Asks that His Entire Congregation Attend the Services Bareheaded.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The Rev. R. F. Johnounot of Unity Church, Oak Park, says he does not propose to have the theatre more advanced than the Church, and has ordered that hereafter women will unbonnet themselves during services. He believes that the Church of the future will have a dressing room where ladies can leave their hats and wraps and a check room for overcoats and umbrellas.

"I do not ask my people in a compulsory spirit to remove their hats," he says. "I suggest it as a matter of courtesy, first to the church, next to their pastor. As I said in public, I have two reasons. One, and the main one, is that other people may enjoy the privileges of the sanctuary; the other, that the assembled worshippers may look more homelike. The women have accepted the edict in a friendly spirit of acquiescence. The leaven is working well, and I must express my gratitude to the young women of the choir who led the way. Of course, there are some of the members who will never change a custom until there is a change of fashion. As soon as it is fashionable to sit in church without a bonnet all the ladies will adopt it."

THE SHIP DIRIGO OVERDUE.

Sailed from New York for San Francisco—Arthur Sewall Owner.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The American ship Dirigo, owned by Arthur Sewall of Maine, and commanded by Capt. Goodwin, is thirtyfive days overdue on her voyage around the Horn. She sailed from New York 170 days ago, carrying a crew of forty men.

Jan. 25 the Dirigo was spoken off Cape Horn by the British ship Howth. Signals were exchanged and the Captain of the Howth determined to beat the American ship into San Francisco if possible. Two days later heavy gales sprang up, lasting three days. The Howth arrived in port on April 19, but nothing has been heard of the Dirigo.

The Dirigo is the first four-masted steel ship built in the United States. She is of 2,856 tons, and was launched in 1894. In Liverpool yesterday, reinsurance at 20 per cent. was quoted. It is possible the ship changed her course, or put into Port Stanley for repairs.

Schooner Winnie Lawrie Floated.

GREENPORT, L. I., May 16.—The schooner Winnie Lawrie, Capt. Smith, which went ashore on Plum Island on Wednesday while on her way from Philadelphia to Portsmouth with coal, was floated last night. She was towed to New London. She is not seriously damaged.

Went After a Ball and Drowned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 16.—William Smith, aged sixteen, to-day, while attempting to recover a ball which had been thrown into the river, was drowned. When the body was recovered the lad held the ball clasped tightly in his hand.

YACHT ADELAIDE MISSING.

Hired in Matawan by a Mrs. Hitchcock of New York—Fate of Three Lives a Mystery.

MATAWAN, N. J., May 16.—The yacht Adelaide, belonging to Mrs. A. E. Lazzaro, wife of the proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel of Keyport, left her dock, Keyport, on the morning of April 30 last, with three persons on board. Nothing has since been heard of the vessel.

A Mrs. Hitchcock, asserting herself to be a New York newspaper correspndent, hired the yacht for the purpose of cruising about Raritan Bay for the benefit of her health. She was accompanied by a young man seventeen years old, who, she claimed, was her stenographer and clerk. The vessel left Keyport under command of Archibald Watts, a young man of good reputation, who had lived all his life in Keyport.

The description of the yacht is as follows: Thirty feet over all, 11½ feet beam, painted white, with yellow deck; slate-colored roof on cabin; large cabin forward, with accommodations for six persons; cockpit will seat eight persons; is sloop rigged, with mainsail and jib.

Mrs. Lazzaro thinks the yacht has been capsized in a storm, and all on board drowned.

KILLED BY TWO TRAINS.

Fate of a Man Who Was Caught on a Trestle at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., May 16.—James McDowell Potter was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad trestle here last night. He found himself upon the rails with a train approaching in both directions.

Becoming terrified, he lost control of himself and failed to reach a place of safety. Getting between both trains, he was torn to pieces. He leaves a wife and five children.

HARRISON TO RIDE A WHEEL.

He Has Bought Himself a Gray-Checked Bicycle Suit.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Ex-President Harrison yesterday bought himself a bicycle suit. It is a gray Scotch check, with stockings in checks to match.

Gen. Harrison has not yet learned to ride a wheel, but he proposes to learn.

The Gen and Mrs. Harrison dined this evening with Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman and a small party of friends.

TO DECIDE PARKER'S CASE.

Gov. Black to Act on the Charges Against the Police Commissioner.

ALBANY, May 16.—Gov. Black will take up the matter of the charges against Police Commissioner Parker of New York on May 25 or 26, and will decide the case within the week of those dates. The charges have lain dormant since the middle of the Winter, Gov. Black being too busy with legislation to take them up.

The method of procedure is for the Governor to review the charges, and, if he deems it wise, to appoint a referee to take testimony and report back to him, upon which he will make a decision, or he may request an answer from Commissioner Parker and make his findings upon that.

DRAGGED OUT BY THE ANCHOR.

Frederick Dubois of Newark Drowned in a Curious Manner.

NEWARK, May 16.—Frederick Dubois, twenty-six years of age, of 23 Kossuth Street, hired a boat last night at Graef's boathouse, at the Government dyke in Newark Bay, and started out fishing. This morning his body was found beside the empty boat, with one of his legs tangled in the anchor rope.

The discovery was made by Frank Woodworth and Ernest Greenwalder, two men who went out this morning to fish. The supposition is that Dubois was dragged out of the boat when he threw the anchor over. Owing to the early hour at which the accident occurred, there were no other fishermen in the neighborhood. Dubois leaves a widow but no children.

CAUGHT A FLYING CHILD.

A Little Girl Thrown from a Runaway Buggy Is Rescued in Midair.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 16.—The most fortunate catch ever witnessed in this city was made this afternoon by a young man who refuses to give his name. It saved the life of a child.

John Conrad of Elizabeth Avenue was out driving this afternoon. With him was his three-year-old child. The horse took fright and ran away. In trying to stop the animal Mr. Conrad was thrown out. He was cut and bruised, but not seriously. The child remained in the buggy until the horse brought the front wheel on one side into contact with a lamp post. The shock brought the runaway to a standstill, and shot the child into the air as though thrown from a catapult.

The little one was but a few feet from the windows of Horning's drug store, and was thrown straight at them, but, while in the air, a young man, who had been standing in front of the store, caught the child. The force with which the child was moving threw the young man against the window, but did not break it. The child was badly scared, but unhurt.

Sloop Sunk and Crew Rescued.

FREEPORT, L. I., May 16.—The sloop Lucy Bell, Capt. H. Bishop, of Patchogue, ran ashore yesterday during the fog. She struck near Jones Inlet and sank. Her crew took to the rigging, from which they were taken by the life-saving crew in the surfboat. The sloop is expected to prove a total loss.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure is central in the Ohio Valley, and covers all the districts east of the Rocky Mountain slope. The pressure is relatively low throughout the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has risen in the Atlantic States and the central valleys; also on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau; it has fallen on the Northern Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is warmer in the lake regions, the central valleys, and the Rocky Mountain slope.

Occasional showers have occurred near the New England coast in the West Gulf States, and on the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau. The weather has been fair in all other districts. Fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the central valleys, and the lake regions, but occasional showers may occur on the Rocky Mountain plateau and slope. The temperature will rise slowly in all the districts east of the Mississippi River.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	62	55	58
6 A. M.	60	53	59
9 A. M.	68	57	61
12 M.	75	58	62
4 P. M.	79	61	64
6 P. M.	77	60	63
9 P. M.	72	58	60
12 P. M.	67	56	58

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....60½
Weather Bureau.....57
Corresponding date 1896.....69.5
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....59

MYSTIC RELIGIOUS RITES

Peace of Buddah Invoked for the Benefit of a Gathering of Brooklyn Devotees.

IT WAS A WEIRD CEREMONIAL

Blessed Lemonade, Sacred Crackers, and Yellow Silk Thread Played an Important Part in It—First Public Service in This Country.

For the first time, so far as is known, the birth, enlightenment, and Nirvani of Sakya Muni, the Buddha of Gautama, was celebrated in public in this country last night. The ceremony took place in the Pouch Mansion, 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, and some 400 believers and curious persons were present. Although the rites were presided over by Anagarika H. Dharmapala, General Secretary of the Maha-Bodhi Society of India and Ceylon, and who represented the Buddhists in the World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago during the World's Fair, there were some untoward incidents. For one thing a sacred image of Buddha, which was scheduled to appear upon the altar, had been lost, strayed, or stolen, much to the chagrin of the faithful, who expected to derive special sanctity from its presence.

The last heard of this sacred image was that it had been loaned to the Chicago branch of the Maha-Bodhi Society. There is a deep-rooted suspicion in the minds of the faithful in this section that their Chicago brethren kept the image so as to mar the Eastern celebration and let their city have all the glory of being the Buddhistic centre of the United States. The place of the image was supplied last night, however, by a vase of flowers and a relic which Buddha is said to have touched and blessed himself. It was in a small crystal and silver box, about an inch square, and Mr. Dharmapala refused to disclose what this peculiarly blessed substance was. It answered the purpose, however, for it was placed upon a chalice on the altar with great reverence, and as soon as the rites were over Mr. Dharmapala tucked it carefully away inside his robe.

Laughed at the Chanting.

Another thing that detracted from the solemnity of the occasion was that after Mr. Dharmapala had been chanting from the "Book of the Blessings" in Sanscrit, for several minutes, several persons began to laugh at his peculiar inflections. Then, at the close, when Mr. Dharmapala had invited all present to step up and partake of blessed lemonade there was such a rush to taste the sacred beverage that a bunch of incense sticks was overturned and set fire to one of the rugs. It might have resulted in a serious panic but for the presence of mind of one of the fair dev

THE SHEEP-SHEARING TIME

A Happy Occasion for the Flock Owners and a Busy One for Their Wives.

HOW THE TASK IS CARRIED OUT

One Kind of Work that Defies Labor-Saving Machinery—Sport of the Shearers—The Season for Political Visitors to Call on the Farmers.

The warm days of the past week or two have been with the farmers of the Northern States the sheep shearing time. Among flock owners it is a particularly happy, though a busy season, for shortly they look to receive the reward of a vast amount of labor expended in feeding and sheltering the sheep, and to many of them, indeed, the money received from the sale of the annual "wool clip" is the principal revenue depended upon to pay the interest on the mortgage or to lay by in stocking savings banks for the proverbial rainy day.

Sheep shearing time is, therefore, a sort of festal occasion, and there is reason to believe that it has been so for ages, even as long ago as 3,000 years, from an episode narrated most graphically in the book of Samuel. David, not yet King of Israel, but the head of a band of refugees and adventurers, sends to a wealthy tribesman, at the shearing season, demanding tribute. He knows that the rich man will then have a great store of eatables and drinkables provided, and he gives such an eloquent hint that it results in his receiving a liberal share.

Among the farmers of the Central West where the traditions of the soil are still observed more regard is paid to the elements and the face of nature than to the calendar in laying out their work. "When the white oak leaves are the size of a squirrel's ear," say the wiseacres, it is the season for corn planting to begin. About this time also the farmer lads shed boots and stockings and put their feet out to pasture, and schoolboys persistently "play hookey" to go fishing in the brooks with bent pins for hooks and wriggling pink worms for bait. when the corn has been dropped and covered, the flock already beginning to pant and seek the coolest shadows during the middle of the warm days next receives the farmer's attention.

Washing is the first operation. With the sheep running to haystacks or lying in barns, fleeces have become quite dirty, and the burs, seeds and filth that is soluble must be removed. Many of the best fleece-growers, too, secrete a sort of yellow gummy grease or yelk in the wool that injures its appearance, and can well be dispensed with.

The methods of washing are various. Where convinient the farmer often builds a small dam across a brook on his own place, and taking the sheep one at a time scours and rubs the fleece roughly for one to three minutes under a spout of water. In this the operator, of course, becomes as wet as the sheep, and, as he is under the spout for hours, the operation is really most severe on the farmer. Another method more comfortable but less efficient and rather slovenly, in fact, is to swim the flock two or three at a time for twenty or thirty feet up a shallow stream, taking pains to see that each one is completely dipped, and that none drowns. The sheep walk away, fleece soaked and dripping for hours, and seek the top of a hill to lie down and dry in the sun. After the washing several sunny days, usually a week or two, are needed to "let the grease rise" again in the fleece. Then the flock is ready for shearing.

The shearers, who have been bidden a day or two before, put in an appearance about 7 o'clock, each provided with two or three pairs of sheep shears, an old pair for trimming, and one new pair at least for shearing. The shears are about a foot long, without rivets, each blade a sharp triangle on stems that constitute the handle or grip, and below that is the crescent-shaped steel spring which, when the shears are in operation, comes under the shearer's wrist. Some shears are cushioned on cushions. The work is of a class that apparently defies the inroads of machinery—except the peculiarly shaped shears.

Picking Out the Victims.

Each shearer makes his own choice from the flock and work begins, and with it a constant conversation—gossip of the neighborhood, stories, and jests upon one another. The flock owner very likely is inclined to talk tariff, if he can find any one to discuss the subject with him. The hands are not so much interested in the duty on foreign wools as in the 6, 8, or 10 cents a fleece they expect to get for shearing. Usually in a flock there are one or two sheep from which a patch of wool of a hand's breadth or so has dropped off. "Barebellies" they are called, and the man who happens to get one of these is generally inordinately proud of his luck, while the other shearers chaff him and accuse him of going down on hands and knees to select his victim. In every flock, likewise, there is one sheep the worst of the lot for shearing, wrinkled, or with a gummy fleece, or perhaps with wide, curly horns that make him an unpleasant subject to tackle. He is known as the "rodney," and there is ever, toward the time when the pen grows empty, no little malingering to avoid getting this undesirable victim and to be the first to get choice from the next section of the flock to enter the pen.

The Farmer's Duties.

One man, usually the owner, devotes his time to rolling the fleece, and can take care of the work of from six to ten shearers. The excellence of a roller is shown by his ability to make the fleece show snowy and clean and stick together well with two loops of cord about it. The wool is then piled and stored away carefully in a clean loft and kept under lock and key. At least it was until in recent years when the price has been so greatly reduced. Formerly it comprised large value in comparatively small bulk, and was worthy of a thief's attention more than almost any other product of the farm, but lately it has been hardly worth the risk of stealing.

Besides tieing the wool the owner has to entertain numerous visitors. The wool buyers are especially numerous about this season. Sometimes they are speculators in wool for themselves, but more often they are the agents of some New York, Boston, or Philadelphia firm.

Still another class of visitors that are to be entertained comprises the politicians of the district. They are well aware of the advantage of the sheep-shearing season in catching numbers of voters together and the county primaries are coming on when delegates will be in demand. The wool growers' vote in several States is of special importance, and they are catered to as a class.

LOVE AND MURDER IN MEXICO.

Frausta Kills the Two Brothers of His Sweetheart, Two Other Men, and Elopes with the Girl.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 16.—Henry Bridgeman, an American stockman, living near Monclova, Mexico, arrived here yesterday with news of a quadruple tragedy just enacted on the Hacienda del Cedral, near his ranch.

Macedonia Frausta, a seventeen-year-old boy of that neighborhood, was in love with Anita Moyas, the pretty daughter of a ranchman. The family of the girl opposed the marriage, and Frausta determined to get possession of her by force. He armed himself and started for her home. On the road he met Manuel Solis, manager of the hacienda, accompanied by one of the girl's brothers.

The boy and the two men had some warm words, and Frausta deliberately shot and killed them both. Another brother of the girl arrived on the scene, and he was also shot and killed. Before the boy got away from the scene of the crime Manuel Herrera came up and attempted his capture. Herrera was also killed. The murderer then proceeded to the girl's home, and the two eloped and have not yet been captured.

Stabbed in a Drunken Row.

Several drunken men got into a row in Riccio Barrio's saloon at Central Avenue and De Mott Stréet, West Hoboken, yesterday. During the melee, John Mercambino of 389 Spring Street was stabbed in the back and head and Pietro Matthio of 355 Walnut Street, in the arm. Their injuries are not serious. It is not known who did the stabbing.

THE ARCADIA GOES ASHORE.

Narrow Escape of Her Passengers and Crew—Exhausted Crew of the Wrecked Croisine Rescued off Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., May 16.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Arcadia, laden with grain and bound from Montreal for Liverpool, went ashore this morning near Cape Ray, on the southern side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in a dense fog. Her passengers, numbering twenty-five and the crew of fifty-four had a desperate experience in trying to reach land.

Three men attempted to swim the surf with the life line, but failed. The fourth, however, succeeded, and attached the hawser to the rocks in a favorable position, so that all were safely landed after a hard struggle.

Neither passengers nor crew saved anything. The vessel is likely to become a total wreck, as she lies on jagged rocks, with a big hole in her bottom. A steamer will be sent for the passengers.

The French brigantine Croisine, from Bayonne for St. Pierre, with a valuable general cargo, went ashore yesterday morning near Lamaline, N. F. A heavy sea was running, and the crew succeeded only with the greatest difficulty in launching the boats, which were almost swamped among the breakers. They rowed all day and all last night, but were unable to find the land. They had no provisions, so hurried was their start from the vessel, and they suffered greatly from the cold and drenching seas.

About noon to-day they heard the fog horn at the entrance of the harbor of St. Pierre, and, making their way toward the port, were picked up by a pilot boat. The crew numbers twenty-eight, most of whom are greatly exhausted from hunger and rowing.

KEPT OUT OF THE POORHOUSE.

An Army Veteran Squandered His Money and Hanged Himself.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass., May 16.—Lewis B. Hayward, a Grand Army veteran, was found hanging to a tree in the woods between here and Elmwood this afternoon.

He had recently drawn $400 back pension money. It is thought that he had been drinking heavily of late, and, his money being gone, he feared that he would become a charge of the town.

SHE DIED IN HER ROOM.

Woman Expired While Waiting to be Removed to a Hospital.

Margaret Desmond, sixty-five years old, died in her room at 428 West Thirteenth Street, yesterday morning, without medical attendance. She has been sick for a long time, and was in destitute circumstances.

The police of the Charles Street Station were notified that the woman was ill, and an ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. The surgeon pronounced her case one which should be sent to Bellevue Hospital. Before the woman could be removed to Bellevue she died.

WOMAN JUMPED FROM WINDOW.

Mrs. Goodsell, Wife of a Dentist, Leaped to Her Death.

Mrs. Annie Goodsell, forty years old, the wife of Benjamin H. Goodsell, a dentist at 1 East. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, committed suicide at 12:30 o'clock this morning by jumping from the fourth-story window at her home.

Her body struck the stoop of the building and her neck was broken. The couple have been married eighteen years, and they have three children, aged fourteen, ten, and six years.

The youngest child had been put to bed, and the woman was in a front room talking to her two eldest children. She suddenly left them, ran to the window, and jumped out. It is believed she was slightly demented.

READY TO GO TO HUDSON BAY.

Plans for the Canadian Government's Diana Expedition All Made.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 16.—The steamer Diana, which will carry the Canadian Government expedition to Hudson Bay, arrived here to-day from St. John's, N. F., and will be provisioned at once for her long sojourn in the North. The Diana is a fine steamer for ice work. The scientific party and the ship's crew will make the number on board fifty.

The exploration of Hudson's Straits is expected to be the most far-reaching in results of any yet attempted. The purpose of the expedition is to discover the period for which Hudson's Straits are navigable, in order that grain steamers may run through and thus what for England at Fort Churchill, which will be the terminus of a railway to be built there from Manitoba.

An attempt will also be made to learn the fishing possibilities of this vast body of water. The steamer, if possible, will leave here about May 20, taking her chances of working in through the ice. If all goes well, she will return about the end of October.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

A young man who had until last week a minor position with a law firm in Nassau Street was surprised at a note telling him to look about for another place to continue his studies. It read: "We have no practice in the court you are qualifying for." When he asked for an explanation the senior member of the firm said: "Blank was in here yesterday about that case you have been assisting in getting up. He was in possession of certain information that made it necessary for us to consent to a settlement that we had hoped to avoid. He was frank enough to tell me where he got the information, and I have this piece of advice to give to you: Don't try your employer's cases, or your own if you get any, in the cross seats of elevated railroad cars."

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While the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur was talking to the graduating class of the New York University medical department recently, he said: "The time is coming when we shall cross the ocean in steamships that generate their electric power from the waves as they speed over the seas. I believe that the time is coming when it will be possible to breakfast in New York and dine in London." The professors on the platform could not refrain from laughter, and the Doctor turned to them: "I do believe it," he said, "really I do. If a man were to come to me to-morrow and say that he had a machine that would carry me to the moon, I might hesitate to trust myself in it, or decline to invest in the stock, but I should not dare to contradict him."

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The most conspicuous citizen of Chinatown now is a large black goat, with chin whiskers like a Populist. He seems to defy municipal ordinances and everything else. He never leaves the Mott, Pell, and Doyers Streets district, but pervades that all day, foraging at will and fighting diligently and joyously with casual dogs. He seems to have no home and no special owner, and is apparently a son of the colony and a recognized public institution.

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Italian women who live in Hariem and come down town in elevated railroad trains give a new lesson in industry to their sisters of other nations. They carry their knitting with them, find seats and placidly go to work, utilizing the three-quarters of an hour which everybody else loses. Almost any forenoon one or two of them may be seen on these trains knitting as diligently and peacefully as if they were in their own homes. Even when they have to stand they contrive to find elbow room and knit.

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The average passenger on the Broadway cable cars does not care to use those leather straps unless he has to stand. They are old and none too clean, and while they are convenient at Dead Man's Curve they are not objects likely to attract the eye. There was an exceptional passenger on one of the cars the other day. He was about two years old, and his angry bawling caused the rest of the passengers to eye him with vexation. They didn't know what he was crying for until his mother rose to her feet and, swaying from side to side in the moving car, lifted alm up. Out went one hand, and he crowed with delight as he clasped his tiny fingers around a black, greasy strap. The young mother tired soon, and sat down. The bawling was promptly resumed, and the poor woman stood up all the way from Union Square to Prince Street, while her selfish young son held tightly to the beloved strap.

COL. BLOOM'S CREDIT PLAN

Proposed a Scheme to Adapt the German System of Land Banks for Use in America.

HE ACCUSES MR. DOS PASSOS

A Charge of Plagiarism Based on the Similarity of Language Used by the Latter in Describing His Plan for a Credit Foncier.

The Democratic Honest Money League appointed a committee some weeks ago to investigate a practical method, submitted by Col. J. E. Bloom, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, of introducing in the United States the German system of mutual credit land banks. Gen. Lloyd Brice, a member of the Executive Committee, is now abroad, and will there investigate the subject and its practical workings, and it is believed that its introduction here will prove a means of affording financial relief to the people of the West and South who want more money circulating among them.

The German system of land credit debenture currency companies was founded in 1767. A species of mortgage bonds, based on land, is circulated there, the small denominations, after passing from hand to hand like coin or currency in this country, and the larger denominations being quoted upon the leading stock exchanges at a premium of 3 to 5 per cent. These are accepted in banks in Germany as collateral for loans as readily as Government or railway bonds, having a stock exchange quotation in the United States.

The institutions issuing these mortgage bonds are chartered by the Government and are under the inspection of the Government officials, under a system somewhat similar to that of our National bank supervision. Col. Bloom argues that the same system could be adapted to the United States with safety and would supply the desired expansion of the circulation in the farming districts South and West.

It is proposed to introduce a Congressional bill to authorize the incorporation of companies which shall have power throughout the United States, each to issue its own debentures, secured by the deposit of bonds of individuals or of companies, secured by mortgage on realty, these companies to be under Government supervision similar to the National banks. Companies having a capital of $500,000 or $1,000,000 could be organized in every State.

Col. Bloom prepared an elaborate article recommending the adoption of this system or that of the French Credit Foncier, which has similar features, and advocated the passage of a general act of Congress to permit any persons to incorporate thereunder similar to National banks.

Between March 10 and 20 Col. Bloom was in Washington, where he presented the matter in person to Secretary of War Alger, Benjamin Butterworth, Commissioner of Patents; Secretary of the Treasury Gage, and Congressman J. M. Mitchell, all of whom received copies of the papers marked "private and confidential."

J. R. Dos Passos, a law partner of Congressman Mitchell, who has an office in this city, similarly obtained copies of plans for the founding of a gigantic financial institution in this city after the method advocated by Col. Bloom, with $100,000,000 capital stock.

Col. Bloom charges Mr. Dos Passos with plagiarism in having published his synopsis of the proposed system almost word for word.

Col. Bloom further claims, however, that Mr. Dos Passos seeks to pervert the plans originally proposed for the relief of the public and to make them serve to secure a giant monopoly—virtually another monster United States bank.

SAW LITTLE MONTE CARLO.

A Jersey Minister's Visit to an Alleged Gambling Den—Officers Too Late.

DURHAM, N. J., May 16.—The Rev. I. W. Gowen, pastor of the Grove Reformed Church of this place, to-night again paid his respects to the alleged poolroom which has been flourishing in West New York, delivering a sermon on "What I Saw at Little Monte Carlo."

The minister took his text from Ezekiel viii., 9-10: "And he said, go in and behold what they do here. So I went in and saw." Mr. Gowen said, among other things:

"Crime flaunts itself when protected; it hides when prohibited; it flees when prosecuted. Every age has its abominations; sometimes they are open, sometimes they are carried on behind closed doors. Public opinion and righteous law powerfully enforced make even the latter course a dangerous risk.

"The latter-day prophet has opportunities of seeing visions, not in a trance, but with his eyes wide open. I had means to study, last Thursday, a vision of Little Monte Carlo, under the guidance of sworn representatives of the law. They were appointed (rather late in the day, it is true) to investigate rumors that had come to official ears of a place notorious until last Monday as a resort of gamblers and their dupes from New York and vicinity. They were doing their duty, although a little behind time.

"This delay is a matter of dispute at present. It is a matter of dispute whose fault it is that criminals are allowed to escape while the officers of the law are debating whose business it is to capture them. This is a condition of affairs that criminals like to see.

"Under this guidance I made my visit. The route on the Jersey shore, by land, is by no means inviting. The Sheriff of Hudson County showed poor generalship when he sought to raid Little Monte Carlo by land. Its position is well guarded from the Jersey side—barren waste, and a roadway, which made even the Grand Jurors think of eternity and the skill of the driver, as the wheels came to the unguarded precipices."

Mr. Gowen then gave a detailed description of the building, with the well-stocked bar and other appurtenances of a gaming house. There was no gambling going on that day, but the minister said:

"Whether the Judges or jury or the prosecutor or the Sheriff have tangible evidence to convict, there is much presumptive evidence in the location of the building, even without the crowds of the previous week."

CARS NOT RUNNING YET.

Toronto Citizens Voted for Sunday Privileges, but There Is a Hitch.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 16.—Notwithstanding the fact that the citizens of Toronto voted in favor of the running of street cars on Sunday at yesterday's election, the cars did not run to-day, and there is a question as to whether they will run at all. The by-law under which yesterday's vote was taken has yet to be read a third time by the City Council, and this is not likely to be done until a legal point raised by the Clerical Party has been settled.

A law was passed by the local Legislature last session to the effect that street-car companies were prohibited from running on Sunday unless they had already secured the right to do so before the passage of the act. The opponents of the cars claim that this nullifies the vote, and the question will at once be submitted to the best legal talent. There is no doubt that a big legal battle has to be fought before the cars will be allowed to run.

ORARI LOST TWO OF HER CREW.

Alfred Lambert Fell Overboard While Furling a Sail.

BOSTON, May 16.—The British bark Orari, Capt. Fowkes, arrived in port to-day, after a voyage of 125 days from Sydney. Capt. Fowkes reports the loss of two of his seamen, one a lad, Alfred Lambert of Bradford, England, who was lost overboard from the main yard Feb. 14, and the other Henry Frances, thirty years old, who joined the ship at Sydney, and who died of dysentery March 11.

Lambert was furling sail when he fell, while the ship was bowling along before a stiff breeze and in a heavy sea, and, although a life preserver was thrown to him and the ship brought to, as soon as possible, no trace of him could be found.

The Orari made a remarkably quick run of thirty-six days from Sydney to Cape Horn, having strong northwest to southwest winds the entire distance. The winds in the Atlantic, however, were light and variable.

ROBBED ON A FERRY BOAT

Four Ruffians Assault and Half Kill a Passenger on the Manhattan Beach.

CROWD LOOKS ON TERRORIZED

Police Were Waiting at the Thirty-fourth Street Slip, and Three of the Robbers Were Captured After a Struggle.

Four ruffians attacked, robbed, and nearly murdered a passenger on the ferryboat Manhattan Beach of the Long Island City and Thirty-fourth Street line a little after 7 o'clock last night. The crime was committed while the boat was crossing from Long Island City just before reaching the dock, and was witnessed by hundreds of persons who, on account of the desperate appearance of the robbers, were afraid to interfere.

The victim of the attack, Frank Hoffman, twenty-eight years old, a driver of 331 East Forty-sixth Street, is now in Bellevue Hospital suffering from contusion of the body, with a dozen or more cuts on his head and one of his eyes is completely closed.

There was almost a panic on the boat when the robbery became known. The shouts of the men and women passengers attracted the attention of the police on the New York side of the river, and when the boat made the slip the police attempted to make arrests. A fierce encounter took place between the officers and robbers, three of whom were captured.

They gave their names as James Fagan, nineteen years old, of 47 Rutgers Street; Jeremiah Reardon, twenty years old, of 157 East Ninety-seventh Street, and James Carney, nineteen years old, who refused to give his address. They were locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House.

Hoffman and two companions, Charles Kramer and Adolph Siegel, yesterday went on an outing to North Beach, L. I. The trio on their way home boarded the Manhattan Beach on its 7 o'clock trip across the East River from Long Island City. The ferryboat was crowded with other passengers and Hoffman and his companions stood on the forward deck with hundreds of others also returning from a day's outing.

As the Manhattan Beach was approaching this side of the river the four ruffians suddenly attacked Hoffman and attempted to steal his gold watch from his vest pocket. He resisted and was beaten by three of them.

While Carney was taking the watch from Hoffman's pocket Fagan choked him. After the robbery had been effected they threw Hoffman to the deck and kicked him into insensibility.

The policeman at the Thirty-fourth Street ferry house, being warned by cries from the boat that a crime of some sort had been committed, blew his whistle for help, and two more officers responded. The three boarded the ferryboat in the slip before the gates were opened, and learning that Hoffman, who was stretched on the deck, had been robbed and beaten, had the boat held back from the landing stage while they made a hunt for the robbers.

The one member of the band who escaped is supposed to have the watch, having taken it from Carney while they were dodging about the boat trying to elude the officers.

Teh police believe the trio in custody are desperate young criminals, and will endeavor to have them identified. The names and addresses given by the prisoners are supposed to be fictitious.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

Clarence Wolff Fatally Wounds His Brother in the Dark.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 16.—Clarence Wolff, aged nineteen, shot and mortally wounded his brother George, whom he mistook for a burglar late last night.

George had left the room, and returning cautiously so as not to arouse his brother, was in the doorway when Clarence awoke. Seeing the form of a man, and supposing him to be a burglar, Clarence took from beneath his pillow a revolver and fired. The family was awakened, and the identity of the young man was then discovered.

CHANGE IN MONTREAL BANK.

Removal of a General Manager Causes a Sensation.

MONTREAL, May 16.—Private dispatches received here to-day from Halifax state that Thomas Fisher, cashier of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has been offered and has accepted the position of General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, with headquarters in this city. The present General Manager of the Merchants' Bank, George Hague, has heretofore been looked upon as one of Canada's ablest bankers, and his rumored removal has created a sensation in financial circles. The officials of the bank in this city refuse to talk.

KILLED TWO WITH AN AXE.

Husband and Wife in Minnesota Murdered and Robbed.

SMITH LAKE, Minn., May 16.—W. T. Boxell and his wife, living in the country near this place, were murdered and robbed of $400 some time before 12 o'clock last night. The instrument of death was an axe, which was found in the yard covered with blood. There is no clue to the murderers.

The bodies were discovered by Boxell's two sons, who had been fishing. They came home about midnight. There was a number of scars and bruises on both bodies, and the heads of both were crushed in. Boxell was about seventy years old, and one of the wealthiest men in the county. He was married a short time ago, his wife being but nineteen years old.

STABBED BY AN ANGRY HUSBAND

Contractor Jordan Beat Him Off, but Received Eight Wounds.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., May 16.—Scotland Jordan, a colored contractor of 207 South Eighth Avenue, was cut and slashed this morning by Charles Anderson, whose home is in King's Bridge. Anderson was recently deserted by his wife, Caroline, who, with her mother, came to Mount Vernon and went to live in a house owned by Jordan. Anderson came here this morning to attempt a reconciliation.

When he arrived at the house he found Jordan there. He immediately attacked Jordan, who, to protect himself, grabbed up a lighted lamp which he smashed over Anderson's head. Anderson was burned by the blazing oil. Wild with pain and rage Anderson drew a knife and rushed upon Jordan. Before the latter could drive him off he was cut eight times about the head and body.

MURDER IN COLD BLOOD.

The Third Victim of a Desperado Deputy Sheriff.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 16.—A Little Rock special says: Deputy Sheriff Jesse F. Heard shot and killed S. T. Blair at the latter's place of business at 8:30 o'clock to-night. Blair, who was the proprietor of the American Stables, on Louisiana Street, was sitting in a chair on the sidewalk, leaning against the wall of his building, when Heard approached him and asked how many boarders he had. Blair was counting on his fingers when Heard pulled a 44-calibre revolver and fired three times, each shot taking effect near the heart. Blair sank back and died ten minutes later.

Heard deliberately walked to the Capitol Hotel, where he purchased a cigar, and was enjoying the weed when three officers disarmed him. He was taken to jail. Heard is a desperate man, and has had frequent shooting scrapes in this State and Mississippi. He killed a negro in this city several yers ago, and prior to his advent to Arkansas, killed a man in Senatobia, Miss. When in jail to-night he denied the shooting, saying he knew nothing about it, although several persons saw him do it.

Blair was a peaceable citizen, and stood well in this city, where he has resided since 1880. He was prominently connected with the Order of Elks, Red Men, and other societies. Intense excitement prevails to-night in the vicinity of the jail, and threats of lynching can be heard on all sides. Sheriff Cavanaugh has taken extra precautions.

GOLD FIELDS OF COLORADO

W. S. Stratton, the Millionaire, Settles His Cases Out of Court for $300,000.

TREMENDOUS OUTPUT OF GOLD

More Mined in Cripple Creek than Can Be Treated—Capt. De La Mar Offers $50,000 for a New Process of Treating "Arsenical" Ores.

DENVER, Col., May 16.—The famous law suits of Popejoy et al vs. Stratton, involving $25,000,000 of mining property on Battle Mountain, in the very heart of the Cripple Creek district, came to an end last week at Colorado Springs by a voluntary settlement on the part of W. S. Stratton.

In April, 1891, Mr. Stratton was "grub staked" by Leslie W. Popejoy for a prospecting tour into Cripple Creek, which was then just beginning to attract attention. Stratton was so poor that he had to walk all the way from Colorado Springs and carry his pack. On July 4 he "located" the famous Independence, which has since produced several millions in gold, and is now rated as one of the richest mines in all the West. Several weeks after this Stratton returned to Colorado Springs and purchased Popejoy's interest, giving his note for $247 in payment. Three years later, while the Bull Hill strike was going on, he read in the papers of Millionaire Stratton's famous Independence Mine. He at once started an investigation and learned sufficient to lead him to believe that Stratton had discovered the ore body before he had been induced to sell his interest; that Stratton had misrepresented the facts to him, and that he had been swindled in the transaction. He thereupon brought suit against Stratton for a one-half interest in the property. The cases of J. Maurice Finn and Charles Bouvard were for a one-twelfth and a one-sixth interest in the Portland No. 2, another exceedingly rich piece of ground. These cases had been in the courts for over two years, and the settlement of them without coming to trial furnishes one of the most important suits based on a "grub-stake" claim in the history of the State. The sum paid by Mr. Stratton to have the cases withdrawn was $300,000.

Stratton Now Sole Owner.

Mr. Stratton is sole owner of the Independence, for which an English syndicate two years ago offered $8,000,000. He is also one of the principal owners in the Portland, which pays 1 per cent. per month on $3,000,000 of capital, and owner of the Gold Crater, Portland No. 2, Black Diamond, Gold King, and others. Notwithstanding his unparalleled good fortune in mining, he has unfortunate in another direction. He is almost a monomaniac upon the subject of Christian Science, and finds himself constantly in hot water by taking the advice of a horde of alleged healers and prophetesses. Mr. Stratton is the gentleman who created a sensation during the Presidential campaign by offering to bet $100,000 on Mr. Bryan and then "flunked" after a party of New Yorkers had deposited in bank the sum necessary to "call" the "bluff."

Capt. Joseph R. De La Mar, owner of the rich gold properties at De La Mar, Idaho, has offered a reward of $50,000 in gold to the man who will discover a process whereby what is known as "arsenical" ores of the Golden Gate may be successfully treated on a practical scale. "Arsenical" ores are being treated at the present time, but not until they have been subjected to the furnace, which involves a loss of 50 cents a ton. De La Mar contends that there must be means by which these ores can be treated without heat.

Several American and European chemists are now making investigations. Among the latter is Charles Butters, who simplified the method for getting the gold out of the Transvaal ores. With the discovery that the idea is practicable many localities will take on new life, and millions of tons of ore throughout the West, now considered worthless, can be treated at a handsome profit.

Reconstruction of Cripple Creek.

One year ago Cripple Creek was in ruins. The great fire of April 28 had reduced to ashes the buildings and property covering thirty city blocks. Ten thousand people were penniless and for a time were sheltered and fed from generous contributions made by the State and her citizens. Before the ashes were cold, rebuilding had been begun, and upon the cinders of the old wooden town a handsome modern city of brick buildings, with 10,000 inhabitants, has grown within one short year.

The advancement in the amount of the production of ore from Cripple Creek's mines has kept pace with the enterprise of her business men, and the prediction is made by one of the leading smelting companies of the State that the output of the production of the camp for the next ten years increase as it has in the past five years, Cripple Creek will be able to supply the entire world with all the precious metal needed."

The total production in 1892 was but $600,000, in 1896 it was $10,000,000. The production during April, 1896, when destruction came, was only $435,000. Last month it was $1,025,000. These figures are taken from smelter and mill returns and are correct, notwithstanding the statement of an official of the Rio Grande Railway Company, who resides in the East, to the contrary.

A Plethora of Gold.

The business of a city of nearly 20,000 people brought almost to a standstill by a plethora of gold will seem strange to those who have an idea that Colorado is silver-crazed. Such, however, is the present condition of Cripple Creek.

The Victoria Mining and Smelting Company has been incorporated in this city by Guy L. Barton, President of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company of Omaha, and Edward W. Nash and James F. Mathews of New York, with a capital of $3,000,000. The company is at present operating rich mines at Vardena, State of Durango, Mexico, which are outputting over 200 tons of ore per day. The incorporation does not mean that any change in the ownership of the property has been made. It is simply for the purpose of a more convenient method of transacting the business of the company.

The Anchoria-Leland has declared the regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent., payable on the 15th. The Portland dividend of $30,000 will be paid on the same day. This increases the amount received by its stockholders to $1,057,000. A number of other dividends will be announced for payment on the 25th.

At the last meeting of the Elkton Consolidated Company the stockholders took action somewhat foreign to the usual method of conducting the affairs of mining corporations. They authorized the Directors to invest part of the company's surplus in 4 per cent. Government bonds, and in compliance with these instructions, $100,000 of bonds have been purchased at a cost of $124,316.50. The Directors have decided to maintain the reserve at $200,000, either in cash or Government securities, thereby to a great extent insuring stockholders against loss, and at the same time providing another source of revenue to the company. Outside of the bonds the company now has in its Treasury $121,000, of which $10,000 has been set aside for April dividends.

Bale of Hay Fell on Him.

Peter France, forty-five years old, of 363 First Street, Jersey City, was hoisting a bale of hay to the loft of a stable in the rear of his house, when the hooks slipped and the bale fell on him, breaking his right leg. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital.

Chinamen Played Fan-Tan.

Fourteen Chinamen were arrested in the basement of 11 Mott Street last night by Detectives Coyle, Finn, Higgins, and Bennett, and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station, charged with gambling. Two patrol wagons carted the Celestials to the station house, along with a complete fantan layout, consisting of buttons, a section table, a piece of manila matting, and $11.25 in money. The Chinamen were evidently "tipped off," as they were not actually playing when the police broke in.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

TACOMA, Washington, May 16.—John Arthur McCarty, a Northern Pacific conductor, shot and killed himself and wife at noon to-day. The shooting took place in front of their home, just as they were returning from church. McCarthy was formerly yard master at Sprague.

SHOT HIMSELF IN DESPAIR.

A Young Member of a Leading Southern Family Attempts Suicide When Rejected.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16.—Preston Thornton of Lexington, a member of one of the leading families of the South, attempted suicide to-day at the home of Milton Smith, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, because of unrequited love. He shot himself in the left breast with a revolver, the bullet breaking a rib and finally lodging in his spine. He cannot be moved. His death is momentarily expected. Mr. Smith has refused to see reporters, and the police were compelled to threaten force before they were allowed admission.

Thornton, who is an employe of the Louisville and Nashville Road at Lexington, has for some time been paying court to Nettie Belle Smith, the daughter of the Louisville and Nashville's President. She has rejected several proposals of marriage made by him. To-day he came down from Lexington, called on Miss Smith, and renewed his suit. She again refused, and Thornton asked if her decision was final. Receiving an affirmative answer, he drew a revolver, and rising from his seat in the parlor turned it upon himself and fired. A special train was ordered to convey Thornton's family here from Lexington. His father is Col. R. H. Thornton of that town. The late Gen. William Preston of this State, was his grandfather, and the wife of Gen. William Draper of Massachusetts, Ambassador to Rome, is his aunt. Young Thornton is about twenty-one years old.

DE LOME'S MESSAGE TO SPAIN.

He Hopes McKinley's Message Will Not Be Unfriendly to Spain.

LONDON, May 17.—The correspondent of The Standard at Madrid says:

"I understand that Señor De Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, telegraphs to the Government that he still has hopes that President McKinley's message on the relief of distressed Americans in Cuba will be so worued as not to change the cordial relations between the two Governments." The ground for his hope is the fact that Spain has already stated her readiness to make all concessions compatible with her dignity, and is disposed to allow the United States to relieve distressed American citizens now in the island under the supervision of the colonial authorities."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—E. E. D. Clarke, Hongkong.

ASTOR—W. F. Wagner and Henry Landsiupt, Buffalo; J. J. Van Waveren, Holland; Lee Crandall, Globe, Arizona; William E. Meyer, Bermuda; C. T. Rothfuchs, Washington, D. C.; B. F. Kendall, Winsted, Conn., and A. R. Clark, New Haven.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles H. and Mrs. Farnham, New Haven.

ENDICOTT—Baroness G. de Fonteuelliat, Paris, France, and S. O. Dickerman, New Haven.

FIFTH AVENUE—Sir Cecil and Lady Miles, Bristol, England; William J. Youngs, Oyster Bay, L. I., and E. G. Hibbard, Richmond, Ind.

GERLACH—F. A. and Mrs. Very, Boston, and ex-Speaker Fremont Cole, Albany.

GILSEY—Robert Billsland, London, England; R. W. K. Robertson, Montreal; H. C. Silsbee, Elmira, and C. P. Rockwood, Los Engeles, Cal.

GRAND—Frederick W. Hoyt, Fernandina, Fla.; F. S. Oakes, Buffalo; Pope Washington, United States Army, and W. K. Havery, Cleveland.

GRAND UNION—Mrs. J. H. Gardner and daughter, Fonda, N. Y.; W. N. Fessenden, Newark; S. S. Chaneller, Springfield, Mass.; J. Q. Adelacor and Son, St. James, N. Y.; Albert Ross, Providence; Adolph Vollmer, Cincinnati; James A. and Mrs. Leonard, Albany; John Raines, Canandalgua, N. Y., and Louis F. Payn, Albany.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—John J. Jennings, Bristol, Conn., and Judge Alton B. Parker, Kingston, N. Y.

HOLLAND HOUSE—R. B. and Mrs. Forman, San Francisco; Lloyd Ulmer, Chicago; William S. Rowe, Frank A. Lee, and George W. Werner, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. H. A. Howard, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—John Haas, E. E. Cole, and Dr. J. A. Moore, Fargo, N. D.; C. V. Whittemore and Le Grande Young and Mrs. Young, Salt Lake City, Utah; George and Mrs. Shane, St. Paul; Henry E. A. Adams, W. H. Chamberlain, and F. Munson, Chicago; Charles and Julius Fleischmann, Cincinnati; W. P. Wolff, S. T. Warmcastle, and W. L. and Mrs. Smith, Pittsburg; Mrs. L. Pierce, Minneapolis, and R. M. Bates, London, England.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. W. H. Kimball, U. S. A.; J. W. and Mrs. Brooks, Cohoes, N. Y.; M. Henry Aufrey, Paris, France; Mrs. Charles J. Belden, Syracuse; Lyman Orestes Pierce and Mrs. Pierce, Oakland, Cal.

MARLBOROUGH—Gabriel Albuerne, Cienfuegos, Cuba; J. A. Mowe, Fargo, N. D.; W. M. Magill, St. Louis, and J. L. Greenleaf, Trenton.

METROPOLE—C. A. Dixon, Newburg; Charles W. Butler, Philadelphia; J. A. Young, Lancaster, Penn.; John R. Booth and Mrs. Booth, Danbury, Conn., and Grant Hoyt Brown, London, England.

MURRAY HILL—John P. Farnsworth, Providence; J. McDonald Oxley, Montreal; B. Harding, Rochester; R. J. Mahoney, Toronto; William Burroughs, Yarmouth; O. P. Lepchworth, Buffalo; Godfrey Welr and family, Montreal; the Rev. and Mrs. W. B. T. Smith, Charlestown, N. H.; Julius M. Wile and Mrs. Wile, Rochester.

NETHERLAND—Mrs. James N. Haldasy, Cold Spring, N. Y.

NORMANDIE—E. C. and Mrs. Gilman, Boston; V. M. Watkins, St. Paul; C. S. Von Wagoner, Cleveland; M. and Mrs. and Misses Jennie and Minnie Haller, Cleveland; F. L. and Mrs. Driessen, Leiden, Holland, and Dr. W. M. Edwards and A. J. Mill, Kalamazoo, Mich.

PARK AVENUE—J. Morton, Hartford, Conn.; J. W. and Mrs. Cocksedge, Paris, France; R. L. Mcslashin, Seattle, Washington; G. R. Percy, Trinidad, and S. V. and Mrs. Martin, Minne

NINTH REGIMENT AT CHURCH

Catholic Guardsmen Refused to Go to Hear Dr. Peters, Despite the Colonel's Orders.

VALIANT SERVICE THE THEME

Heroism Required Not Only on the Battlefield, but in Civil and Commercial Careers—A Call for Higher Patriotism.

The dissension among the members of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., took shape and substance yesterday afternoon by the absence of Capt. Simeon S. O'Connor and most of Company A, his command, from the annual sermon, which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street. About two-thirds of the whole regiment attended the service.

The lack of harmony between Company A and the rest of the regiment, which is really of very slight importance, arose over the order of Col. William Seward to the regiment to parade and attend the service. As it was a matter of religion, attendance was not obligatory. Company A is composed in great part of men of the Catholic persuasion, who, with several other Catholic members of the regiment, took umbrage at passages which they had found in a book of Dr. Peters's published sermons, and which they construed as meant to disparage the services of Catholic soldiers in the late war and to reflect on their devotion to the cause of the Union. Capt. O'Connor, in consequence, objected to listen to Dr. Peters, and, as has been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, explained his position to Col. Seward, stating that, together with most of his company, he would be obliged to absent himself from the annual sermon.

Col. Seward, in referring yesterday to the absence of these men from the service, said: "It is true that I issued an order for the regiment to attend on this occasion in a body, but, being an order affecting religious matters, compliance with it was optional with the several men. It is the only order which has no penalty named for its violation. We had as many men at the sermon as we generally have on such occasions. The men, of course, are not supposed to know what are the religious sentiments of their comrades. I do not see how any further complications may arise from the incident."

Dr. Peters declined to comment on the occurrences of the afternoon. "I had a controversy with several Catholic priests two or three years ago," he said, "and I thought the matter had been forgotten. I objected to the relations of the Catholics to the public school system. The controversy is dead now. There was nothing in my remarks to-day that could offend any one."

Besides the uniformed soldiery, the church was well filled with men and women in civilian attire. Across the wall behind the platform were hung the regimental flags and the National colors.

The sermon was an appeal for greater courage and patriotism. It was after the text, "If the Syrians be too strong for me, then Thou shalt help me; but if the children of Ammon be too strong for thee, then I will help thee; be of good courage, and let us behave ourselves valiantly for our people, and for the cities of our God; and let the Lord do that which is good in His sight"—II. Samuel, x., 11-12.

"These words of General Joab to his brother Abishai," said Dr. Peters, "are the most memorable and patriotic ever spoken on the field of battle. Among the lessons they teach is that of mutual helpfulness. We should do all the good we can in all the ways we can. Manly heroism is a second lesson. Heroes are not confined to battlefields and campaigns. There are heroes in the commonest spheres of civil and prosaic life, on whose courage are put most severe strains. To always do right requires as much bravery as was ever exhibited in the smoke of battle.

"Patriotism in another teaching of the words of General Joab. Probably you will never have your patriotism tested in the clash of arms. But in other paths your devotion is summoned.

"No enemy that ever threatened our honor and our future is half as much to be dreaded as the combined forces of commercial immorality, speculating officials, corrupt administration, political indifference, plutocracy on the one hand and anarchy on the other, that are attacking us on every side and conspiring to plague our fair nation. Every man of you is called to the front for immediate action."

THE SEVENTY-FIRST TURNS OUT.

Six Hundred Strong the Soldiers March to Church.

The Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., attended service at St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday, and listened to an address on "Soldiers and Their Duty," delivered by the Chaplain, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, pastor of the church. The regiment assembled at the armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, and marched up the avenue and through the Park to the Church. The regiment was 600 strong, in full regimental uniform, white trousers, and white gloves, campaign hats, and haversacks, in which they had one day's rations.

The preacher said that a man who would make a good soldier could not be otherwise than a good Christian. The two were identical, because whether a man was fighting for his country or his God, success without the true spirit was unattainable.

After the sermon the soldiers again formed and marched back to the armory.

SERMON BY BISHOP WHIPPLE.

The Divine Authority of the Church His Subject.

Bishop Henry Benjamin Whipple of Minnesota, known as the "Apostle to the Indians" of the Episcopal Church, preached in St. Bartholomew's Church yesterday morning, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Greer, and administered holy communion to a large number of persons, after the usual service. The organist, Richard Henry Warren, rendered a special musical programme.

The Bishop's sermon dealt with the divine establishment of the Church. His text was, "But Will God Indeed Dwell on the Earth? Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee; how much less this house that I have builded?" The Bishop touched first on the idea of the Divine presence in the very buildings consecrated to the worship of God, and spoke of the associations of God's presence which cling to the thought of any particular church which one is accustomed to frequent. He then went on to discuss the Church as the organized dwelling place of God in the earth, and said that the Creator certainly dwelt among men in His Church.

This being so, the ministry was also of divine origin. The clergy went out to their several posts of duty, not as called by one or another congregation, but as being sent directly by God.

Bishop Whipple also pictured Jesus Christ as the one foundation and Head of the Church, and said that it was the duty of the ministry to show Him to their flocks in His various offices and sacraments.

IDOLATRY OF MAMMON.

Dr. Goodchild Reproves Church Members for Inconsistency in Worship.

The Rev. Dr. Frank B. Goodchild preached before the congregation of the Central Baptist Church yesterday, taking as his text a passage from the seventeenth chapter of the second Book of Kings: "They feared the Lord and served their own gods."

He told how a certain tribe of Israel became so corrupt that God allowed the King of Syria to deport its members, substituting in their place a motley crew, gathered from odd corners of his kingdom. These newcomers established a sort of compromise religion, worshipping their own heathen gods through choice and the God of Israel through fear.

"One of the first principles of Christianity is the command 'Thou shalt have no other God but Me,'" said Dr. Goodchild, "and it is impossible for a man to be a Christian and a Mohammedan, a Christian and an atheist, a Christian and a worshipper of heathen gods. God brooks no rival.

"In our day," he continued, "we have a class who occupy a position similar to that of those unhappy, expatriated people. This class worships both God and mammon. I often think there is as much idolatry to-day as there were thousands of years ago. A man who bows down to his gold or his bonds or his land and houses is as much of an idolater as a heathen prostrate before a wooden image. Many a man sits in his church pew on Sunday, joins in singing 'Rock of Ages,' and then leaves the church saying good-bye to religion until next Sunday.

"Many worship God through fear, believing He must be pacified by a little attention. Such worship belongs to a religion of terror, and prayers said in such a faith are but as the incantation men said against the witches of old. The service that fear begets is a poor service."

CONFIRMATION SERVICES HELD.

Bishop Nicholson at the First Reformed Episcopal Church.

Confirmation services were held yesterday morning in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. The services were conducted by Bishop William R. Nicholson of Philadelphia. A class of ten was presented by the pastor, the Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D.

Bishop Nicholson preached from the text "The Lord is risen indeed," Luke, xxiv., 34. The congregation was unusually large. Dr. Sabine delivers his annual sermon to his congregation next Sunday.

TWO BISHOPS FROM THE SOUTH.

Will Attend to Confirmation in This Diocese Until Trinity Sunday.

Before leaving for Europe, Bishop Potter arranged with the Right Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., Bishop of North Carolina, and the Right Rev. Ellison Capers, Bishop of South Carolina, to fulfill his engagements for confirmation and ordination until Trinity Sunday, when such Episcopal functions will be suspended until Fall.

Bishop Cheshire will officiate until June 2, when he will be relieved by Bishop Capers, who will remain until Trinity Sunday, June 13.

ST. MATTHEW'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Rector's Sermon Reviewing Ten Years' of Growth.

The tenth anniversary of the organization of the Church and Parish of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Henry Chamberlaine is the rector, was celebrated at the church, in West Eighty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. The chancel was decorated with floral offerings from members of the congregation, and a special service of song was rendered by a surpliced choir of men and boys.

The rector delivered a sermon devoted mainly to the history of the church. He said its spiritual growth had been remarkable. The parish records showed that since the organization of the church there had been 285 baptisms and 198 confirmations. Mr. Chamberlaine also spoke of the valuable assistance in church work given by the various societies in the parish.

THEIR FAREWELL COMMUNION.

Solemn Anniversary Service for the Union Seminary Graduating Class.

The farewell communion service of the graduating class of the Union Theological Seminary took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Adams Chapel at the seminary. The service was in connection with the sixty-first anniversary exercises of the seminary, which include an alumni dinner at the Windsor Hotel this evening, a meeting of the alumni association in the chapel to-morrow morning, and presentation of diplomas in the evening. The graduating class numbers thirty-three.

The Rev. Dr. T. S. Hastings, President of the seminary, opened the service yesterday with Scripture reading, and then read a letter from Dr. William Adams Brown, the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, and the Rev. Dr. A. C. McGiffert, Dr. Hastings officiated in administering the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

FRANK MOSS'S ADDRESS.

Talks on Spirituality and Gentleness Before the Epworth League.

Commissioner Frank Moss, President of the Police Board, was the principal speaker at the eighth anniversary of Chapter 1,100 of the Epworth League, which was celebrated at the Cornell Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventy-sixth Street and Second Avenue, last night.

The Commissioner's address was in effect a sermon on spirituality and gentleness. He referred to the police incidentally, and told several stories to prove that there were on the force men whose finer instincts were as keen as those of men in any other vocation. He said, in part: "The world is full of fraud, wickedness, and sin, but there is in the world a great deal of the grand and the noble. There are hundreds of humble beings that are laying up blessed store for the future by doing grand work for the Master. They hardly dare say it, but their lives show it.

"What we need in this busy world of ours is gentleness and spirituality. It gives a power over men and the things of life; power to accomplish things that are good and do good. There was never a truly great man but he was gentle. Not conquerors like Alexander or Napoleon were great, but men called from the ploughshare to serve their country, like Cincinnatus, Grant, and Lincoln."

WORK OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

Thirty-first Year of the Society's Labors in This City.

A mass meeting of the Church Extension and Missionary Society was held last night at the Central Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street. S. W. Bowne, President of the society; Frank Mason North, the Corresponding Secretary, and the pastor, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, spoke of the good work that has been done.

The special work of the society is to extend churches to portions of the city where there are none. The thirty-first year of the society's work has been brought to a close with every current obligation paid.

The financial requirements of the year reached the sum of $39,542, $5,000 less than the year preceding. To meet this expenditure there was received $6,000 from the General Missionary Society for work among the foreigners. From sundry sources nearly $4,000 was realized. The offerings from the public amounted to $30,000. In the list of supporters this year are forty-five churches. There are at present under the care of this society twenty-one churches and missions and it holds the titles of realty estimated to be worth $650,000.

Dr. Cadman said that modern ways and means were to-day needed to make conversions. The ways of our forefathers to fight for religion would no more do to-day than would the ancient musket in a modern war. Up-to-date ammunition that kills is needed. While the Gospel never changes, different methods and adaptations are necessary to bring the Gospel more into New York City.

Railroad Men Heard Dr. Logan.

The announcement that Dr. O. T. Logan was to give his farewell address drew a large number of railroad men to the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. Dr. Logan was connected with the branch as physical director. He will sail for China as a missionary Sept. 1.

Diocese of Long Island.

The annual convention of the Diocese of Long Island will meet at the Cathedral, Garden City, to-morrow morning. The Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will preside. Business meetings will be held Tuesday and Wednesday.

MOTT PUNISHES THE REPORTERS.

He Excludes Them from Within the Railing About His Desk.

Magistrate Mott yesterday applied to the reporters, at Jefferson Market Police Court, the rod he some time ago warned them he had in pickle for them, by excluding them from within the railing about his desk, and putting them out among the ordinary spectators. They are also forbidden to pass through the gate by which they have gained access to the room in which they have been writing out their reports.

The Magistrate said his wife and daughters were much annoyed by some of the things the newspapers print about him. He refused to allow any reporters to talk to him.

OLD AND NEW PURITANISM

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Delivery of Henry Ward Beecher's First Sermon in Brooklyn.

LIFE'S WORK HAD ONE PURPOSE

Dr. Lyman Abbott Said It Was to Prove the Then Startling Doctrine that Every Man Shall Give an Account of Himself to God.

Henry Ward Beecher preached his first sermon in Brooklyn fifty years ago yesterday, on the site of what is now Plymouth Church, on Orange Street. Commemorating the event, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, in the morning service yesterday, preached on "The Church and the Preacher" before a large congregation. The church was elaborately decorated with flowering shrubs, and special musical features were introduced into the service, including the solo rendition of Mendelssohn's "Hear Ye, Israel," from Elijah.

Taking his text from the passage, "And he gave some apostles, and some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers, for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ. Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ," Eph. iv., 11-12-13. Dr. Abbott delineated the principle and methods of the "old Puritanism," and compared it with the "new Puritanism, which, he said, Mr. Beecher was largely instrumental in establishing.

"These verses I have read," he began, "because it seems to me that better than any other they describe the purpose that animated Mr. Beecher in his life's work, which fifty years ago he commenced in this same place, although it was not within this church. The generation that has grown up since that time knows little of the transition from the old Puritanism to the new Puritanism, in which Mr. Beecher had an active part. Calvin declared that man lost his pardon in the fall. Jonathan Edwards attempted to explain this dogmatic statement philosophically, by saying: 'Every volition of the will must have a cause.' This was the crucial belief, the foundation point of the Puritans. Man had lost his power of will; he could not eschew wrong and elect the right. But God, in His infinite mercy, was pleased to rescue some; not all. By an act of grace He took some out of bondage, away from servitude. These were the elect. The rest were hopelessly lost.

"Sermons in possession show this was the active faith of many of the old New England churches. The Westminster Confession of Faith, whose utterance was accepted by all, even declared: 'Works done by unregenerate men—yet, because they proceed from a heart purified by faith—they are therefore simple, and cannot please God.' No unrighteous man can forsake his evil ways, said the Puritans. Thus a system of fatalism arose. Man was a member of a fallen race, hereditarily depraved, and there was no hope for him unless a miraculous grace was extended to him. With fatalism as the essence of their philosophy, the Puritans did not regard religion as natural; it was wholly supernatural. Yet the age had its advantages. It induced a reverence of God, and it led to revivals, although they were mostly emotional, and not ethical.

"Reactions followed. One showed in a blatant infidelity. Another in the great Methodist movement, starting in England and crossing to the Colonies. Unitarianism protested against the dogmatism of the Puritans. Coleridge arose in England, and his teachings swept over the Atlantic and permeated the Puritan belief. In this country it was opposed by such men as Henry Ward Beecher, Edward J. Barnes, and Lyman Beecher.

"Henry Ward Beecher stood for the universal love of God. He accentuated his taking of this pulpit with two sermons. One was after this text, 'Every man shall give account of himself to God.' Common doctrine now, but startling in that day. A preacher of Christ Beecher always was. Not a teacher of law, dogma, or theology. He was, above all, a loyal subject of Jesus Christ. Rooted deep in his belief was the feeling that 'God is love,' and because he believed in this he advocated an emotional, enthusiastic religion.

"Religion to me is the natural life of a soul. It is not something apart from life. I can almost say it is the art of living—and not always good living. The notion that there are two departments of man is based on a mistaken interpretation of the Word of God. I wish I could make it plain how natural a thing it is to love God. There is not one of you that has not wings; the air is all about you; why will you not arise and fly?"

At the evening service the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford preached on "Pilgrim Principles and Plymouth Pulpit." Special music included the prelude, "Canzone," Guilmant; anthem, "Whoso Dwelleth," Martin; quartet offertory from "Elijah": "O Come, Every One," Mendelssohn, and the postlude allegro moderato, from "Duo Sonata," Merkel.

CUBANS HONOR MARTI'S MEMORY

The Rev. Thomas Dixon Speaks at the Services.

Anniversary exercises commemorating the death of José Marti, the Cuban patriot and martyr, were held yesterday morning at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the José Marti Club of this city. A large gathering of Cuban sympathizers from this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City was present.

The stage and proscenium boxes were draped with American and Cuban flags. After a special musical programme, the Rev. Thomas Dixon read a biographical sketch of José Marti and a poem by Walt Whitman, written before Cuba's first struggle for liberty.

Mr. Dixon said, in the course of his address, that the time had come when the Christian Church should proclaim itself in no uncertain terms in favor of this Government giving recognition to Cuba in her struggle. "All that the Cubans ask," said he, "is that the United States shall be neutral ground for them, as well as their enemy; that they may be allowed to die as becomes a soldier, on the battlefield. If they win their independence without that recognition, this Administration will be covered with infamy and shame."

Passengers Arrive from Abroad.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Cunard Line steamship Campania Saturday from Liverpool and Queenstown were Capt. R. C. Adams, Cecil Baring, A. A. H. Boissevain, Capt R. C. Van Der Meulen, Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. H. T. Jones-Vaughan, and the Misses Jones-Vaughan.

On the American Line steamship Paris from Southampton were Larz Anderson, former Secretary of Embassy at Rome, and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Harper.

Among the passengers who arrived Saturday on the French Line steamship La Champagne were the Baroness G. de Fontenilliat, Lieut. Col. A. de Gousseff, Paul Lefaivre, First Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington; the Baron and Baroness de la Grange O'tard, the Baron Ernest de Grange, Capt. F. Walley Perkins, United States Navy, and the Count de Wierzbicki.

Sons of the American Revolution.

The final meeting for this season of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was held Saturday night at the Hotel Normandie, Thirty-seventh Street and Broadway. Only forty-two members were present, but among them were Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Col. Charles Hopkins, and Police Commissioner Grant. Mr. Depew presided, and it was voted to postpone the choice of permanent headquarters until the next meeting, in October. A resolution that no person should be elected to the same office in the society for two consecutive terms was killed.

Rocked on the Crest of the Waves.

The tradesman, tourist, or commercial traveler speedily begins, and not only begins, but continues to feel the extreme of human misery during the transit across the tempestuous Atlantic. But if, with wise prescience, he has provided himself with a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, his pangs are promptly mitigated, and then cease ere the good ship again drops her anchor. This is worth knowing, and thousands of our yachtsmen, summer voyagers, tourists, and business men do know it.

PRESBYTERIANS TO MEET

One Hundred and Ninth General Assembly to be Opened at Eagle Lake May 20.

MAY RUN THROUGH ELEVEN DAYS

Many Important Reports to be Considered—The Rev. Dr. Sample of This City a Candidate for Moderator.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—The one hundred and ninth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will meet at Winona Assembly Grounds, Eagle Lake, Kosciusko County, Ind., May 20, and probably will continue in session until May 31. The assembly will be composed of about 600 delegates, one-half of them ministers and the other half ruling elders. The delegates are elected by ecclesiastical bodies called Presbyteries, and come from every portion of the country.

The Presbyterian Church represented by this General Assembly is the only one which has ministers and churches in every State in the Union. By the statistics of 1896, it consisted of 7,573 congregations, 6,942 ministers, and 943,716 members. The contributions for congregational expenses for the year 1896 were $10,413,785, and the contributions for missionary and other benevolent purposes, $3,643,230. The foreign mission work of the Presbyterian Church is conducted in fifteen different countries.

Its missionary and benevolent work in the United States is carried on by agents called boards. These boards are eight in number, three of them located in New York City, viz.: The Boards of Home Mission, Foreign Missions and Church Erection; three located in the City of Philadelphia, viz., Publication, and Sabath School Work, Education and Ministerial Relief; one, the Board of Missions for Freedmen, at Pittsburg, Penn., and one, the Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, at Chicago. The boards located in New York occupy what is known as the Presbyterian Building, Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, and those located in Philadelphia will soon remove from their present quarters at 1334 Chestnut Street to the Witherspoon Building, Walnut and Juniper Streets.

The one hundred and ninth General Assembly will be opened at 11 A. M., May 20, with a sermon by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago.

The business of the assembly will consist of two main lines of work:

1. The consideration of the annual reports of the eight boards above referred to. This portion of the business will take up the sessions of five days.

2. The consideration of the reports of special committees, the most important of which are the following:

1. Committee on the Powers of Assembly and Presbytery in the Care and Licensure of Candidates.

2. Committee on Voters at the Election of Pastors and Other Church Officers.

3. Committee on Conference with the Board of Home Missions.

4. Committee on the Presbyterian Building, New York City.

5. Committee on Methods of Management of Church Temporalities.

The reports of these several committees have not as yet been made public, and it is not the usage to give them to the press prior to the meeting of the assembly.

With regard to the Moderatorship of this new assembly, it is stated that the candidates for the office thus far announced are the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson of Alaska, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton of San Francisco, the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample of New York, and John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. A number of gentlemen have thought of nominating ex-President Harrison, but he has declined the honor on the ground that he could not give the necessary time to the duties of the office. In connection with the Moderatorship, it is of interest to know that a layman has never yet filled the post, and that there are many persons who doubt if the constitution of the Presbyterian Church will permit any other than a minister to be the Moderator of the General Assembly.

GIFT OF MAJOR AND MRS. ROE.

Organ in Memory of Their Son Dedicated in Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., May 16.—A handsome new pipe organ costing $5,000 was dedicated in the Episcopal Church here to-day, Archdeacon W. R. Thomas officiating.

The organ is the gift of Major Charles F. Roe of Squadron A and Mrs. Roe in memory of their son Stephen Bogert Roe, whose death occurred one year ago. The organ was built for the church by Farrance Votey of New York. Among those present at the service were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., John Bigelow and daughters, Major and Mrs. Roe, and a number of West Point professors and army officers. In the midst of the service Mr. Bigelow was taken ill, and had to retire.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Major Roe have each contributed $5,000 for the erection of a new rectory.

CAUGHT TWENTY TONS OF FISH.

Sunday Anglers Had a Fine Day's Sport at the Banks.

The three steamboats which went to the fishing banks yesterday—the Al Foster, the Angler, and the George Starr—took out about 2,000 fishermen. They made the Battery landing on their return about 5 o'clock. The passengers caught about twenty tons of fish. They carried their catch in bags and baskets, and nets, and some done up in paper.

It mattered not the size of the basket; all were filled, the large ones as heaping as the small ones. Ling was the principal fish caught, though there were a few cod and hake and flounders, and a liberal quantity of sea bass. One bass caught weighed nine pounds. One fisherman had a good-sized lobster done up in paper, which had come up with his hook.

The George Starr had a private party made up of members of the Union Fishing Club and their friends.

HE TOOK THE COBBLESTONES.

City Employe Cunningham Contends He Had the Right to Them.

John Cunningham of 81 Jackson Street, an employe in the Department of Public Works, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday charged with stealing three cobblestones from the city. The stones are said to be worth 30 cents.

Cunningham had charge of the repairing of street paving in Gouverneur Street, and on putting down some new cobblestones, took away the old ones. Street Inspector Emil Klein denied Cunningham's right to make what disposition he pleased of the old stones. The latter, in order to test the matter legally, placed three of the most valuable stones in his wagon, and was arrested for it.

At the final hearing, the case was postponed until to-morrow in order to obtain an opinion from the Corporation Counsel.

SCHOONERS CRASH IN THE NIGHT

The Sierra Was Cut Down by the Julia S. Bailey.

The little schooner Sierra of Parsborough, N. S., commanded by Capt. Morris, arrived yesterday morning, fourteen days out from Mayaguez, P. R., laden with cocoanuts. While working through the Swash Channel, near Romer Shoal, at 2 A. M., she was run into by the three-masted schooner Julia S. Bailey, bound for Philadelphia, in ballast. The Bailey struck the Sierra on the port bow, cutting her down almost to the water's edge, snapping off the foremast about fifteen feet from the deck, carrying away the maintopmast, breaking the windlass, and tearing up a portion of the deck. The Bailey's jibboom was carried away and she lost gear and sails. The vessels fouled immediately, and both crews worked for five hours, clearing wreckage. It was 7 o'clock when they got clear of each other. A passing tug took the Sierra in tow to Erie Basin. The Bailey anchored and will have to return for repairs.

Capt. Morris said that he was sailing close hauled on the starboard tack when the collision occurred, while the Bailey was running free.

THE ADVANCE OF HUMANITY

The Rev. Minot J. Savage Says the World Is Growing Better, Not Worse.

MORAL IDEALS ARE UPLIFTED

Industrial Progress Benefits the Race—Accumulated Wealth a Trust for the Public—The Rich Not Growing in Wealth to the Poor Man's Loss.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage answered in the negative the question, "Is the world getting worse?" in a sermon which he preached yesterday at the Church of the Messiah. He said that people who argued that the world was growing worse did not know what they were talking about. Civilization is gradually advancing, and the cry that "the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer" is based on false reasoning.

Among other things the clergyman said: "There are reformers who are telling us that no matter how it was in the past the world is now out of joint. They really believe that if they could convert the world to their idea of how things should be, we would be approaching the millennium. I hear the political reformers say that the country is going to the bad, and in the discussion of moral and religious subjects other reformers picture things very black. If I really believed all of these things I would stop preaching, because, if after twenty centuries of Christianity the world is growing worse instead of better, preaching should be given up as useless.

"These visionaries see no chance in the distant future, but are always talking of the distant past. Despite the stories of the Patriarchs that the people who existed many years ago were of gigantic form and lived to great ages, the average size of the people of to-day exceeds that of those of the past, and the period of life was never as great as it is now. I know it, because in the Tower of London I have tried to wear the armor of the so-called giants of the Middle Ages, and I could not get into any of the suits. They were all too small for me.

"All thinking men must concede that the world has made progress in its material and moral civilization, and that the intellectual faculties of man have also been advanced. We have begun to unlock the secrets of the world's mighty forces. But the question is asked, 'Have we made any moral advancement commensurate with the material and intellectual advancement?'

"From the stories of murders, defalcations, and wars printed in the daily newspapers, one, at the first glance, might think the world was growing worse. But it is not. One hundred years ago crimes were committed, but the people had not daily newspapers then. Telegraph wires did not girdle the globe and loop continent with continent, and the people did not know what was happening in distant places. We find that the world has made moral advances, and to-day the moral ideal is much above what it was in past ages. There never was so much religion as there is in the world to-day.

Condition of the Wage Earner.

"Are we, so far as concerns the industrial conditions, going up or down? We are told about the trusts, millionaires, and that the poor are becoming poorer and discontented, and that something must be done for the wage earner. I speak as one whose sympathies are with the laboring man, because I do not know any one who is not a laboring man. It is a misuse of words not to talk about the rich man as a laborer.

"The man who is an enemy of accumulated capital is the enemy of civilization. Accumulated wealth is the first step in civilization. It has been the means of giving us books, works of art, the productions of the highest geniuses. To destroy accumulated capital would be the means of putting us back to the age of savagery. There are people who tell us that some of the rich people do not pay their wealth fairly. They forget that the owners of great fortunes, whether they came to them fairly or not, in our condition of civilization must be public benefactors, because their money must be invested in some public service to bring them returns.

"Experience has time and time again demonstrated to us that the public welfare is better served by private ownership of wealth. The man who has shown his ability to make money knows the better how to use it. The captains of capital—those who succeed in controlling and amassing large fortunes—are as few as the great Generals. Men strive for the accumulation of wealth because it appeals to their ambition. To succeed in any business to-day can only be accomplished by the strictest devotion. You cannot pour your life's energies into one channel, and at the same time succeed in doing other things in other directions. I would not care to exchange places to-day with any King on any throne in the world.

Riches Not Growing Too Fast.

"The rich are not to be envied because they live in mansions. But we can admire the architecture without paying the taxes. As a matter of fact, the rich are not growing richer. The percentage of profit is less to-day than it used to be, and it is true, notwithstanding Henry George's statements, that the profits of the wage earner are better to-day than they used to be. The purchasing power of money is greater to-day than it was ever before.

"To-day for five cents you can buy a good newspaper, which contains besides the news of the world, as much other good reading matter as you can get in a $1.50 book. Any of the wild, incendiary talk in the pulpits and in the papers is against the experience that much good comes from aggregations of capital. The rich man holds his capital in trust for civilization.

"There are hard-hearted millionaires, hard-hearted laborers, and hard-hearted trusts. Selfishness is a human trait, and will crop out under all conditions of civilization.

"Let us continue to try to make the world better, and we must not delude ourselves with the idea that we can secure a patent for advancing civilization to the ideal standpoint in a day. Advancement is slow, and rich and poor must co-operate until all the world will be His kingdom."

MR. BAYARD RESTED YESTERDAY

The Former Ambassador Has Not Heard from Gov. Wolcott.

Thomas F. Bayard, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who has brought back with him from London the log of the Mayflowers, rested from the fatigue of the ocean trip yesterday in his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was visited during the afternoon by a few personal friends.

Mr. Bayard is awaiting an answer to a letter which before leaving England he wrote to Gov. Wolcott, regarding the arrangements for the presentation of the Mayflower's log, which has been surrendered to the State of Massachusetts by the Bishop of London. Until he hears from Gov. Wolcott the ex-Ambassador is unable to say when the presentation of the historical logbook will take place. He will probably go to Washington before making the trip to Boston.

FIFTY YEARS MAN AND WIFE.

Golden Wedding Anniversary of Michael and Rosa Mayers.

Michael and Rosa Mayers observed the completion of fifty years of wedded life at their home, 12 West One Hundred and Second Street, yesterday, in the presence of their family and numerous friends. The aged couple are in the best of health. The hale and hearty bridegroom was born in Michelfelt, Baden, Germany, seventy-four years ago, and his wife is a native of Wurtemberg. She was seventy years old yesterday, and received many congratulations on the double celebration.

They left Germany in 1846, and the next year were married in New York, at what was then their home, on Greenwich Street, near Duane Street. Mr. Mayers retired from business four years ago.

Seven children and eighteen grandchildren gathered at a family dinner in the afternoon. Mark, Augustus, Abraham, and Selig are the four sons, and the daughters are Mrs. Eva Goldsmith, Mrs. Hattie Landman, and Mrs. Caroline Herzberg, at whose home, at 117 East Seventeenth Street, the gathering was held. In the evening over 100 of the friends of the happy man and wife called at their home.

MEMORIAL TO BROWNSON.

Brooklyn Catholics Attend a Lecture and Entertainment to Raise Funds for a Scholarship.

Catholic young men from all sections of the Greater New York were present in the Bijou Theatre, Brooklyn, last evening, to honor the memory of Erasmus Brownson, the founder of the Catholic Young Men's National Union of America. A concert and lecture, under the auspices of the Diocesan Union of Brooklyn, which is composed of all the Catholic Young Men's Societies of the Diocese of Long Island, was given to raise funds to secure a memorial to the founder of the union.

It was at first suggested that a memorial tablet be erected in Boston, the city of Mr. Brownson's birth. Later it was decided to perpetuate his memory with a free scholarship chair in the Catholic University at Washington. The Rev. William A. McQuirl, rector of the Church of the Visitation, Verona and Richardson Streets, the President of the union, has been strenuously working for the cause of the memorial, and through his efforts over $2,000 has been subscribed during the last three months. It is Father McGuirl's desire to raise $10,000, the amount necessary for the scholarship.

The lecture yesterday was preceded by a concert, the talent for which was taken from the cast of the various young men's clubs in Brooklyn. The lecturer was the Rev. Henry Austin Adams, D. D. The subject of his lecture was "Fair Play." The theatre was filled with a large and appreciative audience.

MANY MEN WERE AIDED.

Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association—Officers for the Year Elected.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association took place yesterday afternoon, at the new home of the association, 861 Lexington Avenue. The meeting opened at 2:30 o'clock, with the annual election of officers. Nearly every member of the old board was re-elected. The election resulted as follows: President—Percival S. Menken; Vice President—Benjamin M. Holzman; Treasurer—Myer A. Stine; Recording Secretary—Falk Younker; Financial Secretary—Dr. L. S. Rosenthiel. Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Simon Gottstall, the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes, N. Taylor Phillips, and Solomon Harris, whose terms in the Board of Directors had expired, were also re-elected.

At the conclusion of the balloting, the annual reports of the officers were read. These showed the association to be in a flourishing condition. In his message, President Menken announced that the building 861 Lexington Avenue had been presented, free and clear, to the association by Jacob H. Schiff, to be maintained as a home for young men, and that Mrs. Esther Herrman had contributed $10,000 to the association, the income from which is to be used for educational purposes. The association has 600 members. Fifteen thousand young men visited the association rooms during the year; 200 availed themselves of the benefits of the classes, and employment was secured for 180. A number of public lectures were given at Carnegie Hall, and a great many were delivered at the association's rooms by both ministers and laymen.

Treasurer Stein reported the association free from debt, and with $11,377.76 in its treasury. Congratulatory addresses were made by Isidor Straus, I. S. Isaacs, and the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Madison Avenue Synagogue.

THE PASTOR'S PARTY WON.

Rev. Mr. Robinson Legally Declared Entitled to His Place—Troubles in the Trinity M. E. Church, Brooklyn, Settled.

When the congregation of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South Fourth and Roebling Streets, Williamsburg, arrived at the church at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning they were very much surprised to learn that the edifice was locked up, and that no services would be held.

There has been trouble in the church ever since the appointment of the Rev. John Robinson of Paterson, N. J., as pastor by the conference, which was held in St. John's Church, Williamsburg, several weeks ago. The congregation was divided into two factions. One of the factions, led by Frederick Cochu, opposed the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, and would not allow the faction which supported Mr. Robinson to hold service in the church. Mr. Joyce, one of the opposing faction, put a padlock upon the door and declared that as long as Mr. Robinson was pastor the church would not be reopened. The case was taken to the Supreme Court by friends of Mr. Robinson, and was tried by Justice Maddox, who reserved his decision.

Late Saturday afternoon Justice Maddox handed down his decision, upholding Mr. Robinson as the pastor and sustaining the appointment made by the conference. To the dismay of the supporters of Mr. Robinson, it was learned that the decision was rendered too late to have a copy served upon Mr. Joyce yesterday, and services had to be held elsewhere.

Mrs. Cochu, a sister-in-law of the leader of the opposing faction, gave the locked-out parshioners the use of her parlors at 229 South Fourth Street, which is directly opposite the church, in which to hold services. When the Rev. Mr. Robinson opened the services at 11 o'clock yesterday morning about twenty persons were present. The clergyman spoke of the many trials the faithful few had undergone, but was glad to learn their prayers to God had been answered, and that the lock on the door of the church would be removed to-day.

NEW BISHOP OF MOBILE.

Consecration at Baltimore of the Rev. Dr. Edward P. Allen.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—The Very Rev. Dr. Edward P. Allen, recently appointed Bishop of Mobile, Ala., was consecrated at the cathedral here this morning.

Cardinal Gibbons, as consecrator and celebrant of the pontifical mass, was assisted by Bishops Edward Fitzgerald of Little Rock, Ark., and Matthew Harkins of Providence, R. I., the assistant priest being the Rev. Hugh Roe O'Donnell of Boston.

Bishop Allen was attended by Archbishops Ryan of Philadelphia and Elder of Cincinnati, and Bishops McGovern of Harrisburg, Northrop of Charleston, Hoban of Scranton, Monaghan of Wilmington, Del., and Donahue of Wheeling, West Va.

The ceremonies lasted four hours.

Bishop Allen is forty-five years old. He was born at Tewksbury, Mass., near Boston. With the exception of three years spent in the Diocese of Boston, his duties have been those of President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., and under his guidance the affairs of that institution have prospered materially.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL EXILE.

"Father" Dolling, Being Rejected in England, Turns to America.

According to letters received from England, the Rev. Father Robert Radclyffe Dolling, until lately rector of St. Agatha's, Landport, Portsmouth, England, who has been inhibited by the Bishop of Winch

AT WANAMAKER'S

PRICES--THE DOUBLE ATTACK

Rivalry attacks prices, competition is protection—on merchant can sell at prices above the market.

Progress attacks prices—plans for the future. The Autumn business already cries for room. Something must yield.

Wisdom demands money losses. Things go down. Especially a large variety of

PARLOR SUITS AND COUCHES

Last Saturday they would have cost you fifty per cent more.

PARLOR SUITS
$20 from $31.50, 2 pcs., mahogany finish, velvet covering.
$33 from $49, 3 pcs., mahogany inlaid back, silk covering.
$33 from $50, 2 pcs., mahogany, inlaid back, silk covering.
$33 from $49, 5 pcs., mahogany finish, velvet covering.
$35 from $53, 3 pcs., mahogany, inlaid back, silk covering.
$40 from $60, 3 pcs., mahog. finish, velvet cover'g, back emb'd.
$42.50 from $64, 3 pcs., mahogany, inlaid back, silk covering.
$50 from $75, 3 pcs., gold finish, silk covering.
$55 from $82.50, 3 pcs., mahogany, inlaid back, silk covering.
$57 from $86, 5 pcs., mahogany finish, silk covering.
$82 from $138, 5 pcs., mahog., carved, silk-and-wool covering.

COUCHES
$11.50 from $17, corduroy, deep fringed base, 4 rows tufts.
$11.50 from $17, corduroy, fancy head, 5 rows tufts.
$12 from $18, velvet, sloping head, 4 rows tufts.
$14 from $21, velvet, fancy sloping head, 4 rows tufts.
$18 from $27, antique oak frame, fancy covering.
$18 from $28.50, velvet, fancy sloping head, 4 rows tufts.
$22 from $33, corduroy, fancy pillow head, 5 rows tufts.

ODD PARLOR SOFAS
$10 from $15, mahogany finish, inlaid back, silk covered seat.
$12.50 from $25, mahogany, inlaid, silk covered seat.
$18.50 from $27.50, mahogany finish, silk covering.

DRESS GOODS Commotion! The rattling of prices rouses the thrifty.

Paris Novelties. Under the push of price reduction the variety narrows every day. Many styles are at the vanishing point. Only brought in small quantities. You don't want to meet the duplicate of your swell costume, and you won't.

Black Tinsel Etamine, $1 from $1.75.
Fancy stripe Grenadine, $1.50; regular $2.25.
Fancy silk-mesh Etamine, in colors, $2.25; reduced from $3.25.
Black silk stripe colored Grenadine, $3.50; reduced from $4.75.
Black Etamine, colored silk figures, $1.85; reduced from $3.75.
Novelty plaid Chiffon, $1.50 from $3.
Grenadine, colored silk plaid on black, $2.50; reduced from $3.50.
Figured silk-and-wool Grenadine, $3; reduced from $4.50.

Printed Dimities and Batistes at 12½c. Nearly 40,000 yards of these two already gone. 68 new patterns on Saturday. End is in sight. Colors match French. Worth a half more.

Sateen striped Grenadine at 8c. Curios of elegant cheapness.

Lace striped Lawns—like French Organdies, 12½c.

Here are other lots:

Woven stripe Lawns, 10c from 15c.
Fancy corded Lawns, woven designs, 10c; reduced from 15c.
Printed Lappet Lawns, 12 1-2c from 15c.
Metal printed Leno Lawns, 15c from 20c.

Fourth avenue.

JAPANESE WASH SILKS New lots to go at less than manufacturer recently counted them worth by the case. Fine quality Habutai Wash Silks in check and stripe designs.

20 in. wide, 25c. 25 in. wide, 35c
23 in. wide, 30c. 27 in. wide, 40c

Big variety. Nowhere else at the little prices.

The Rotunda.

SHIRT WAISTS The great sale goes on. All New York knows about the selling, 50c, 75c, and $1. Some worth half more, some double.

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES Ready-to-wear Gowns for the warm days. Scores of pretty styles and dainty materials. Easy to meet your fancy in the varied assortment.

Not all expensive, either. Dresses of grass lawn at $4.50; waist with full plaited front, box plaits in back.

Percale Suits—imported Dresses of organdies and lawns, at $10 to $20.

Foulard Silk Dresses, beautifully made and very chic. $11.

Second floor, Broadway.

WOMEN'S DRESSES Broken sizes of popular lines are to go at

FIFTEEN DOLLARS

each. None originally priced less than $30—many $35. House and street Dresses and Tailor-made Suits.

Another lot, handsome Dresses

TWENTY DOLLARS

Original prices were from $30 to $50. All popular this season.

Second floor, Broadway.

SUMMER DRAPERIES If you want to upholster your country home read this. It may also apply to premises in town. Theme—Summer Draperies, all new.

Fine French cotton Tapestries for wall hangings, curtains or furniture coverings. Styles, Louis XVI., 8 colorings, $1.25, and Louis XIV., 3 colorings, $1.
Moire, striped with lace printings, especially suited to walls and curtains, 5 colorings, $1.50.
Twelve styles Oriental Tapestries, 50c to 85c.
Two patterns, 7 colorings, flower figured Tapestries, $1.25.
Four colorings, Jute Tapestries, 90c.

The foregoing give fine chances for decoration at small cost. Part of the great stock in our newly furnished Upholstery Store.

Also a splendid variety of Nottingham Lace Curtains. Stylish weaves at little prices.

229 pairs fish net, Arab net and bobbinet at $3, $3.25, $3.75, $4.50, $4.75, $5 and $5.25. Fourteen varieties.

Third floor.

MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS A tactful turn brings us twenty-six thousand pounds of good curled hair—enough to make six hundred and fifty Mattresses—cheap. We will make Mattresses to your order—in our regular best way at these prices:

$14 Mattresses at $10
$18 Mattresses at $12
$22 Mattresses at $15

40-pound Mattresses, they are—made in two parts if you wish it.

PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS

We bought 6,720 pounds of live-goose feathers at a price that makes this offer possible.

Pillows, 20x30 in., 2 1-2 lbs., $1.25 each.
Bolsters, 20x56 in., 5 lbs., $2.50 each.

Fourth floor.

WOMENS' BICYCLE SHOES All intelligent bicycle women know that we have set a pace that other Shoe-dealers have tried in vain to follow, in our Bicycle Shoes at

$2.25,

and we have been unable to keep pace with the demand. The stock is full today—black and chocolate Kidskin.

They are full height, of the most approved pattern, tongues cut full, good laces, perfect shoemaking.

Attempted imitation has failed.

And now another line of witnesses to our command of the best and cheapest in Women's Shoes. Never before shown, cannot be duplicated—we control all the leather.

Coffee colored chrome kidskin Oxford Shoes, two newest toe-shapes, turned soles, leather heels, at

$1.75.

Match them at $3. Many get $4 for equals. Reads like exaggeration.

Second floor, Tenth street.

RIBBONS Got another lot to sell at 12c. This is one of the greatest current trade sensations.

Broadway, Tenth street.

CHINAWARE DINNER SETS Don't think that Haviland Chinaware is depreciating in value—it's not. Its fame and popularity are increasing. The price slump on some of our Haviland and other Dinner Sets is due to trade circumstances. A repeated but most important list:

From Haviland & Co., 113 pieces, flower decoration in blue, green and pink, $30; from $45. Open stock.
From Theodore Haviland, 125 pieces, flower decoration, $27.50; from $40.
From Theodore Haviland, 114 pieces, flower decoration, $25; from $37.50.
From Charles Field Haviland, 100 pieces, flower decoration, $16; from $25.
113 pieces, American Porcelain, scroll decoration in flowers, $14.25; from $23.50. Open stock.
112 pieces, English porcelain, Doulton flower decoration, $14.25; from $19. Open stock.
113 pieces, English porcelain, handsome blue, gold traced, $11.25; from $15. Open stock.
100 pieces, English porcelain, with soup tureen, underglaze prints, $6; from $8.

CHINAWARE TOILET SETS Styles grow old with makers quickly. Designers have new ideas—not always improvement on their last. Storekeepers have to keep pace with them. Thus, a large number of Sets, here but a short time, are ordered out. Prices drop to make them move lively.

50 Sets, 12 pieces complete, $3.25; reduced from $5.50.
25 Sets, 10 pieces, complete, $2.25; reduced from $3.
11 pieces, English porcelain, 3 flower decorations, heavy gold borders, $5.50; reduced from $7.

GARDEN HOSE 25 feet of 3-8 Hose, with coupling, nozzle, and reel, all complete, for $1.50. Good quality Hose, too.

Finer, of course, at from $1.63 to $3.25 for 25 feet of ⅝ Hose with couplings. Cut in 50 feet lengths if you like. This quality fully guaranteed.

Hose Reels, 50c to $3.75.
Lawn Sprinklers, 25c to $4.50.

LAWN MOWERS The Wanamaker Lawn Mower cuts clean, runs easy and is durable—no extravagant charges for trade-mark and big profits.

10 in., $2.25 12 in., $2.50
14 in., $2.75 16 in., $3.00
18 in., $3.25

Basement.

CARPETS Manufacturers are refusing orders at present prices. This fact emphasizes the wisdom of availing yourself of this opportunity. Sixty-three patterns go thus—

Axminsters, regular $1.50; now $1.15
Velvets, regular $1.35; now $1
Body Brussels, regular $1.25; now 90c

Each the best of its kind. Desirable patterns. Large assortment.

Third floor.

PARASOLS Pure silk — changeable taffetas—wide, narrow and broken stripes, natural wood sticks,

AT $1.25.

Seven color combinations. Similar in our stock recently at $2. Were reduced to $1.25. Now a new lot.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

A CLUB TO CLIMB MT. RANIER.

Members of Mazamas Will Try to Fly Kites and Signal from the Summit.

W. G. Steele of Portland, Ore., Consul of "Mazamas," a company of mountain climbers of that city, is at present in New York, the guest of Col. E. B. Crane of 35 Broadway. Mr. Steele is here for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for his mountain climbing club to ascend snow-capped Mount Ranier, 14,525 feet in height. The attempt is to be made in July.

"Mazamas" was organized in July, 1894, on the summit of Mount Hood, sixty miles east of Portland, when 350 people met at Mr. Steele's ranch on the mountain side, three miles from the line of perpetual snow. Mount Hood is 11,225 feet in height, with the snow line at an altitude of 6,000 feet. After the formal organization of the club, its members undertook the ascent, and of the 350 who started, 280 succeeded. In 1895 the club was organized into twelve separate parties, and each company ascended one of the high peaks in the chain of mountains from British Columbia to Mexico, and signaled with heliographs from one to the other. The experiment, on account of rainy weather, was not wholly successful. The Government furnished the instruments for the attempt.

In speaking of the arrangements for the club's next expedition, Mr. Steele said: "We shall have with us twelve scientific men from Washington, representing various departments of the National Government. The Weather Bureau has sent instruments to be used in flying kites from the summit of Ranier, and we have invited Gilbert T. Woglom of this city, to fly his kite for us and take aerial photographs.

"We shall leave Portland on July 19, and shall camp fourteen days in Paradise Park, at the line of perpetual snow. It will take three days to make the ascent of the mountain. One night we shall spend on the side of the mountain; one in the crater, and one in camp. We shall take heliographic observations and shall fly the American flag with kites from the top of the mountain; from a greater height than our National emblem was ever flown before. With the heliographs we shall communicate with Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle."

"Mazamas" takes its name from a mountain goat discovered 200 years ago by the Spanish settlers along the North Pacific coast. It now has 200 members, 75 of whom are women.

YONKERS BANK ROBBERY.

"Wally" O'Connor Examined—"Little Patsey" Brought on from Ohio.

YONKERS, May 16.—The examination of "Wally" O'Connor, the alleged bank burglar, arrested on suspicion of being one of the three men who robbed the Yonkers Savings Bank here on April 12 last, was begun yesterday.

John F. Brennan appeared for the prisoner, while the bank was represented by ex-Judge Stephen H. Thayer of Yonkers. O'Connor pleaded not guilty. Cashier Cobb was the only witness called, and he told of the circumstances in connection with the robbery. When he concluded, Lawyer Brennan commenced the cross-examination. He tried to prove that the Cashier was mistaken in identifying O'Connor, but failed to shake his testimony. The hearing was then adjourned until Wednesday morning, and O'Connor was committed to jail.

Patrick Flannigan, alias "Little Patsey," who was arrested in Elyria, Ohio by Pinkerton men, was arraigned before City Judge Kellogg yesterday for his alleged part in the holdup of Cashier Cobb. He is alleged to be the man who was on the inside of the bank taking the money from the drawers of the desk while O'Connor talked to Cobb.

Flannigan asked for a postponement until to-morrow, and in the meantime wished to be remanded in the custody of the Sheriff. Judge Kellogg postponed his examination, but refused to remand Flannigan in the custody of the Sheriff, and gave him into the care of the Yonkers police. Flannigan denies that he had any part in the robbery.

Took Poison in the Park.

A man, about forty years old, committed suicide yesterday morning in Central Park, opposite East Sixty-third Street, by taking chloride of potassium. A business card found in his pocket was that of S. Perell, a furrier, of 381 Sixth Avenue. On the back of the card was written the name of James Palm of 239 East Fifty-first Street. This led to the man's identification last night as James Palm, by his son, who said he had no idea why his father committed suicide.

BOYS BACK FROM WASHINGTON.

School Cadets Proud that They Received President McKinley.

The American Guards, which are composed of the boys of Grammar School No. 87, at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, who have been visiting Washington since Friday last, returned to this city last night.

They numbered about 110, including the fife and drum corps which is attached to School No. 66, of Washington Heights, and were accompanied by about 100 members of their families, mostly their mothers and sisters.

The boys are particularly proud of having received President McKinley at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station on Saturday night last, on the President's return from Philadelphia to the capital. President McKinley had arranged to receive them in the White House, but his trip to the Quaker City prevented that programme from being carried out, so the Guards did the honors themselves, and, as the President alighted from his special at 9:45 o'clock, he was surprised to see the young "cadets" lined up. As they saluted him and came to a present arms, the President doffed his hat and bowed three times as he proceeded to his carriage.

Yesterday morning, Adjt. Naylor of the Washington Light Infantry took the Guards on a trip to Arlington, and they said last night that they enjoyed this trip nearly as much as the one they made to Washington's tomb, at Mount Vernon.

To Restore "Woman Triumphant."

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 16.—The ladies of the Hart Memorial Association met yesterday afternoon in the Lexington Library and passed resolutions looking toward the restoration of Joel T. Hart's masterpiece, "Woman Triumphant," which was destroyed in the Court House fire. They will gather the pieces, and if they cannot be restored they will try to have a new statue made, provided the original model, which was in the studio of Mr. Saul in Florence, Italy years ago, can be found. The ladies believe Fayette County will restore the statue, paying for it from the public funds.

Job Hedges Visits a Police Court.

Job Hedges, the newly appointed Police Magistrate, visited Magistrate Mott in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He sat on the bench beside the Magistrate all through the session.

CUBAN RELIEF QUESTION

Its Consideration Likely to be the Most Important Matter in Congress this Week.

THE OUTCOME UNCERTAIN

No Doubt Aid Will Be Provided for Suffering Americans—In Addition There May Be a Vote for Recognizing Cuban Belligerency.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Cuban question will be the important thing in Congress this week. In the Senate Mr. Morgan's resolution occupies the favored place on the calendar, and there is little doubt that it will be taken up at the appointed hour Monday. Still, there is a slight possibility that the expected message of the President may cause a postponement, and that the character of his recommendations may have a bearing that will influence the tenor of the resolution that ultimately will be adopted. The Alabama Senator will not stand in the way of action in accordance with such a recommendation as the President may make upon this subject, but he will urge that it should be independent of his resolution providing for recognition of Cuban belligerency, and in no wise interfere with it.

With the Cuban question in its present shape, and with no other pressing business before the Senate, the Cuban debate may continue practically all the week or it may come to a sudden termination. It is predicted by Mr. Morgan and those who sympathize with him that the Morgan resolution will pass, and that the majority for it will be the greater for the recent delay.

The House leaders have not decided upon the methods by which they will make their response to the President's message, which will be sent to Congress to-morrow or Tuesday, asking for relief for the starving Americans in Cuba. That the response will be quick and complete, however, there is no reason to doubt.

In the present condition of affairs in the House three methods of procedure are open. Ordinarily the message would go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for consideration, and that committee would report a bill which would come back to the House for action through the regular channels. The Speaker, in the present emergency, could appoint this committee and let the whole subject take the regular course.

But it is hardly likely that this will be done. The subject is so well understood that it probably will be thought that the members, with the message and the accompanying documents which the President will transmit before them, can act intelligently without a committee report.

If the committee is not appointed, two other courses will be open: First, after the receipt of the message, a bill may be formulated by the leaders and a special order reported by the Committee on Rules for its consideration. This would bring the whole question at once before the House for action. But this method would be disadvantageous, perhaps, in that both houses struggling to the same end simultaneously would act on different bills, thus entailing delay for adjustment of differences in conference.

The most likely course is that the House will await the action of the Senate, if action is had promptly, and then consider the Senate bill or joint resolution under a special order.

The sentiment in favor of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents is strong in the House, and a radical measure might be passed if the House should be free to do just as it wished to do. With a Senate measure, dealing only with the question of the relief of the suffering Americans before the House under a special order, possibility of amendment would be cut off, and the House would be compelled to accept or reject the bill as passed by the Senate.

CUBAN MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

Recognition of Insurgents Demanded —Chandler for Vigorous Measures.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—An enthusiastic audience packed the Columbia Theatre to its doors this afternoon at a meeting held in behalf of the cause of the Cuban insurgents. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire presided.

Karl Decker of Washington, a newspaper correspondent who spent some time in Cuba, gave a description of the condition of affairs on the island. He ridiculed the claims sent out by Gen. Weyler that the island had been pacified, and said that if belligerent rights should be accorded the Cubans by the United States they certainly would win.

Senator Allen of Nebraska declared the United States could not afford to have a decaying monarchy with a foothold on this continent, and he would be delighted to see Spain and the Ottoman Empire wiped from the map of Europe.

Ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina read a series of resolutions which had been prepared, and these were unanimously adopted. They earnestly protested against the "barbarous and inhuman methods" of Spain in conducting the war in Cuba, declared that this Government should recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and that Cuba had demonstrated that it was her manifest destiny that, like Mexico, she should be free and independent without the payment to Spain of any indemnity.

A letter from Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire was read, in which he said:

"Without delay we ought to send a fleet to enter the harbors and an army to land upon the soil of Cuba, first to protect the lives and property of American citizens, and secondly, to stop the atrocities and uncivilized methods of warfare adopted by the Spanish Generals.

"President McKinley willingly recognizes the binding force of the platform upon which he was elected, and will soon do his part toward making Cuba free and independent. He may proceed with what will seem to impatient spirits to be undue caution, with the cries and groans ringing in his ears of unarmed men, women, and children enduring inhuman cruelty and dastardly murder, but he will not fail to be faithful to his pledges, and he will before long register the decree which went forth in his triumphant election, that Cuba should be taken from the control of Spain, and made peaceful and independent.

"In this faith in a great party and its President, let us rest patiently and most hopefully."

FOR BEET ROOT SUGAR CULTURE.

Government Has About Exhausted Its Stock of Seed in Distribution.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The beet sugar seed which the Agricultural Department has been distributing is practically exhausted, about 10,000 pounds having been sent out to farmers in about four-fifths of the States. The seed has been distributed in packages of from one ounce to half a pound, purely for experimental purposes. The beets grown from the seed will be analyzed, and the saccharine matter determined, to ascertain where beets can be profitably grown for the production of sugar.

These experiments, it is believed, will be of immense value, as the beet undoubtedly can be produced with profit in many of the States. Wherever it can be so produced it will give the farmer a new crop. All the surplus vegetable seed in the possession of the Agricultural Department is being distributed, through Congressmen and Government agency, to the people in the flooded districts along the Mississippi, for planting as soon as the waters subside.

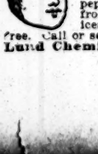
Beet Sugar Arrives from Europe.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Asturia, which arrived yesterday from Dantzic, brought a full cargo of German beet sugar, consisting of 54,000 sacks.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.



THE OLD MADE YOUNG.

THE YOUNG MADE BEAUTIFUL. All wrinkles and facial blemishes permanently removed. Have you liver spots? Do you suffer from dyspepsia? And is your skin discolored from its effects? Professional services, delightful offices. Consultation free. Call or send 10c. for facial cream.

Lund Chemical Co., 1,181, 1,183 B'way.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Senator Aldrich to Make His Opening Statement in Behalf of the Pending Bill To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The tariff question will be taken up in the Senate this week, but it is not certain that it will occupy the Senate's attention for any considerable time.

The subject will be introduced Tuesday, when Mr. Aldrich will make the opening statement in support of the bill reported from the Finance Committee. He will speak for the committee. Whether the debate shall be continued will depend on individual Senators. The probability is that Mr. Aldrich's statement will lead to some badinage, but no long speeches. The Senator expects to explain fully the position of himself and his Republican colleagues of the committee.

If the Cuban debate does not consume too much time this week, some attention will be given to the general calendar. Senator Gear will make an effort to have the Pacific Railroad bill considered, while Senator Lodge will, if the opportunity offers, try to bring forward the Immigration bill, and Senator Pettigrew will endeavor to call up the resolution for the investigation of the Pacific Railroad land patents.

The Indian Appropriation bill will be brought in on a conference report. In it there remains to be settled only the one point of difference on the Uncompahgre lands. The conference on the Sundry Civil bill probably will be postponed, until Senator Allison's return to the city.

Senator Mallory, the new Florida Senator, will be inducted into office early in the week.

The conference report on the Indian bill probably will come before the House this week.

ROBBERS LOOT A POST OFFICE.

Money Order Blanks and Stamps Taken from Slingerlands.

ALBANY, May 16.—United States Superintendent of Mails Guernsey of this city warns all persons to beware of accepting Post Office money order blanks between Nos. 862 and 400. They were stolen from the Post Office of Slingerlands, near this city, at an early hour this morning, together with $300 in stamps of various denominations ranging from 1 cent to 10 cents.

The robbers, supposed to be the same gang that operated successfully at Coeymans a short time since, blew open the safe with dynamite cartridges. The explosion broke nine lights of glass, but does not seem to have been effective in awakening the sleeping populace of the village, for the robbers made their escape with their booty without trouble.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE PAPERS.

The Programme of Events for the Present Week Announced.

In the programme for the week ending Saturday, of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the following events are announced: To-day—"Art Among Primitive Races," by Prof. Boaz, in Lecture Room, 502 Fulton Street, 8:15 P. M.; dramatic readings, by Prof. Charles Roberts, Jr., Art Building, 8:15 P. M. To-morrow—"The Rose Family and Its Cultivated Forms," by Cornellus Van Brunt, Art Building, 8:15 P. M. Wednesday—Complimentary organ concert presented by Walter S. Carter, Department of Music; organ recital by Harry Rowe Shelley, assisted by Miss Charlotte Walker, in New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at 8:15 P. M.

Thursday—Cathedral Building; Kings, Bishops, and Laymen; the Gothic Cathedrals and Their Builders," by Barr Ferree, Art Building, 8:15 P. M.; "Pigments," illustrated by specimens; third lecture in course on "Paints and Pigments," Hall of Polytechnic Institute, 8:15 P. M. Friday—Dr. Charles E. Emery, "Modern High Speed Elevators in Office Buildings," 502 Fulton Street, 8:15 P. M.; Miss Lucy R. Bliss, "The Abbeys of Tintern and Glastonbury." (Fine Arts Department.) Art Building, 8:15 P. M. Saturday—Lecture on "The Comedy of Life," by Alexander Black, illustrated with the new biographe, Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets, at 8:15 P. M.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, May 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—12—North British Rubber Company, Limited, vs. Jandorf. 24—Healy vs. Knapp. 25—Pyatt vs. Waldo. 30—Solomon vs. Garvin Machine Company. 31—Von Mumm vs. Wittemann. 34—Palmer vs. Curnen. 35—Heimbuch's Sons Company vs. Decker. 36—The Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 38—Simplex Dairy Company vs. Cole. 47—Waitt vs. Levy. 48—Westinghouse Air Brake Company vs. Great Northern Railway Company. 49—Doig vs. Southerland. 52—American Box Machine Company vs. Bird.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—2—Lands Trust Company vs. Jarvis. 3—Same vs. Conklin. 4—United States vs. Dickerhoff.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Reddy. 2—Same vs. McKenna. 3—Same vs. Weyrauch. 4—Atlantic Construction Company vs. Kreusler. 5—Maitland vs. Collis. 6—Remington vs. Copeland. 7—Central Trust Company vs. Cortlandt Street Ferry Railroad Company. 8—In re Gibbons. 9—Lane vs. Brown. 10—In re McNamara. 11—Aeschliman vs. Presbyterian Hospital. 12—Bayer vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 13—Colwell vs. Tinker. 14—Saxlehner vs. Flaks. 15—Bernheimer vs. Matheslus. 16—Ward vs. Ward. 17—Arena Athletic Club vs. McPartland. 18—In re Lufkin. 19—Clarke vs. Morgan. 20—Griffen vs. Willets. 21—People, &c., vs. Muller. 22—Mason vs. Dawson. 23—Waeshausen vs. Kurzenknabe. 24—Bohn vs. Bohn. 25—Sommer vs. Meyer. 26—In re One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. 27—Same matter. 28—Same matter. 29—Cummings vs. Tamsen. 30—Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company vs. Hoadly. 31—Fourth National Bank of Waterbury vs. Gunn. 32—People, &c., vs. Fox. 33—Same vs. Kiernan. 34—Same vs. Farley. 35—Same vs. Babcock. 36—Same vs. McDavitt. 37—Same vs. Murphy. 38—Same vs. Sylvander. 39—Same vs. Weiss. 40—Same vs. Reegan. 41—Same vs. McDonald. 42—Same vs. Sweeny. 43—Same vs. Sullivan. 44—Same vs. McGrath. 45—Same vs. Skelly. 46—Same vs. McElduff. 47—Thompson vs. Thompson. 48—Kram vs. Cohen. 49—Koch vs. Board of Estimate and Apportionment. 50—Freyfogel vs. Decker. 51—Rohner vs. Rohner. 52—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 53—In re Baker. 54—Sire vs. Rosenquest. 55—Armour vs. Graf. 56—In re Home Book Company. 57—Lauelment vs. Union Railway Company. 58—Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association vs. Lilly. 59—People, &c., vs. Ludington. 60—Van Beuren vs. Lazarus. 61—Van Beuren vs. Wortherspoon. 62—O'Neill vs. Willingbeck vs. Deasse. 63—Wellington vs. Deasse. 64—In re One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. 65—In re East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. 66—Reinhardt vs. O'Neill. 67—Peters vs. Evans. 68—Van Beuren vs. Lovejoy. 69—Central Trust Company vs. West India Improvement Company. 70—Byrne vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 71—Cruit vs. Wolff. 72—Pepe vs. McMann. 73—Tosoni vs. Avon. 74—Degenhardt vs. Mayer. 75—In re Osborn. 76—In re H. L. Langhoar & Co. 77—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 78—Finegan vs. Callahan. 79—Wilshner vs. Binns. 80—Scharlach vs. Uolowe. 81—In re Brancaclo. 82—Kingan Provision Company vs. Cutfield. 83—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Kirtland. 84—In re Grenvell. 85—Goldstein vs. Englisch. 86—In re Case. 87—Murphy vs. Murphy. 88—Nilson vs. McVay. 89—In re Ruhe. 90—Sherim vs. Gross. 91—Fuchs vs. Prince. 92—Brandt vs. Brandt. 93—Farrell vs. Haines. 94—In re Dearden. 95—Kass vs. Kass. 96—Sackett vs. Cirillo. 97—In re Smith. 98—Costello vs. Waters. 99—Department of Buildings vs. Rosenberg. 100—Same vs. Earle. 101—Same vs. Wahle. 102—Same vs. Moss. 103—Same vs. Merriman. 104—In re Green. 105—Kross vs. Mutual Life Association. 106—Murray vs. Canary. 107—Wright vs. McKay. 108—Moder vs. Neederman. 109—People, &c., vs. Healey. 110—Riker & Son vs. Adams. 111—Rodriguez vs. Strong. 112—Southmayd vs. Hough. 113—Cunningham vs. Cruger. 114—Patterson vs. New York Recorder Company. 115—Dovale vs. Appleton.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—In re school site, Hester Street. 2—Tyler vs. Tyler. 3—In re East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. 4—In re Minford Place. 5—In re East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. 6—In re Napier Avenue. 7—In re East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

Demurrers.—450—Baker vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 481—Coler vs. Lamb. 478—Trowbridge vs. Railroad Equipment Company.

Preferred Causes.—4778—Brown vs. Murray. 4709—Broadway Improvement Company vs. Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—3000—Andrea vs. Bourke. 4616—Abbott vs. Wells. 4637—Cullen vs. Wiederman. 1327—Baumann vs. Guion. 4632—Clark vs. Clark. 4678—Seery vs. Seery. 4348—Pira vs. Herter. 2338—Magnolia Metal Company vs. Sterlingworth Railway Supply Company. 4551—Dunbar Lumber and Box Company vs. Brennan. 4556—Lopez vs. Sanchez. 4563—Wien vs. The Mayor, &c. 4574—Mueller vs. Klett.

Highest number reached in regular call, 4778.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term)—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Van Allen for the People.

1—George H. Topakyan. 2—Perry Steddle. 3—Domenico Pigini.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XI., for trial. Calendar clear.

Preferred Causes.—11020—People ex rel Ward vs. Up-Town Association. 9246—Dean vs. The Mayor, &c. 11035—Human vs. Human. 11782—Hoes vs. Nagele. 11352—Washington Mills Company vs. Sickels. 11992—Goldberg vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9200—Van Auken vs. Hondurus Railroad Company. 11578—Higgins vs. Paige. 8801—Bangs vs. National Maccaroni Company. 12224—Baer vs. The Mayor, &c. 12264—Lefkow vs. Roosin. 12310—Lyons vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 12228—Schneider vs. Union Railway Company. 12282—Steinman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 12389—Muller vs. Muller. 12229—Diery vs. Williams. 12363—American Surety Company vs. Corrody. 12015—Whalen vs. Golden. 12127—Klenast vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 12189—Schall vs. D. Grieme Coal Company. 12258—Cheesbrough vs. Lieber. 12365—Rawie vs. Stewart. 12295—Healy vs. Leather Manufacturers' Bank. 11869—Johnston vs. National Life Association of Hartford.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Trial Term, Part III. room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., V., and VI., for trial.

6012—Morgan vs. Jacobs. 5698—Tisserant vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6034—Gallagher vs. Hildebrand. 4679—Straube vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 5772—McKenna vs. Central Ice Company. 4829—Pohalski vs. Tamsen. 5889—Simon vs. Bach. 5916—Stanton vs. Dengler. 4389—Smith vs. Hillenbrand. 3696—Ryan vs. The Mayor, &c. 5962—Rosenbaum vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4168—Rosenberg vs. same. 4167—Same vs. same. 6504—Gartner vs. Union Railway Company. 5432—Sire vs. Rosenquest. 2982—Carlson vs. Munson. 5876—Rosenfeld vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6028.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M., Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., IX., and X. for trial.

1603—Kuhner vs. Union Railway Company. 8351—Bruce vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4130—Gang vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3833—Ernst vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 9225—Schulze vs. Rohe. 1784—Solomon vs. Continental Insurance Company. 5652—Coan vs. David Mayer Brewing Company. 3092—Richter vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 4715—Peters vs. Crimmins. 8533—Lieberman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5232—Lindner vs. Harlem Lighting Company. 5238—Jones vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5252—Thompson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5252½—Tolles vs. same. 4250—Girardin vs. same. 6260—Emerson vs. Rodgers. 3721—Tedeschi vs. Green. 6314—Dechert vs. Municipal Electric Light Company. 4374—Kaufman vs. Jones. 5806—Andrews vs. Brauwer. 6030—Lawson-Valentine Company vs. Harris Brothers. 6224—Schultz vs. Schwab. 6331—Lichtenstein vs. Lichtenstein. 5536—Harlem Turn Verein vs. O'Neill.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1112—Contested will of Jane A. Dwyer, formerly Jane A. Tamajo.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Jacob Kryger, William H. Hydes, Robert H. Lawr

RIDERS AND DRIVERS OUT

Spring Weather Caused a Display of Horsemanship and Skillful Handling of Ribbons.

WELL-KNOWN MEN IN SADDLE

Preparations for the Horse Show Which Will Be Held at Mineola This Week—Some of the Entries.

A better day for riding and driving than yesterday could not have been wished for by the thousands who were on the Central Park drives and bridle paths and on the Riverside and other drives outside of the park. The muddy roads of Saturday had dried out sufficiently to make the going excellent, and the light breeze and somewhat cloudy skies which did not bring the rain they portended made outdoor exercise delightful.

The equestrians who kept to the bridle paths in the park were the only ones who had a complaint to offer. The bridle paths were as hard as flint, worn down almost to the rock foundation, so that the little harrowing that is occasionally done on them is practically useless. A new top dressing, well kept and harrowed, and sufficiently sprinkled, is what the equestrians complain they are in need of, for in their present condition it is not safe to gallop a horse over them. Many of the equestrians deserted the bridle paths and took to the carriage drives. Among those who were in the saddle were J. Sargeant Cram, Dr. W. T. Lusk, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Amend, William Zinzer, W. H. Ruland, M. G. Hawke, J. A. Fuller, Walter J. Peck, W. B. Baldwin, C. D. Simons, N. B. Stachelberg, Dr. H. S. Stark, J. E. Tooker, Edward Swann, Charles P. Sumner, and Schuyler Schieffelin.

Frank Work, always one of the early and late drivers, had a black road team out in the morning, and in the afternoon he took a spin through the Park behind his ten-thousand-dollar mare, Merle Moore. Charles Reed was not far behind him, seated comfortably in a road wagon behind a pair of slashing bays, and John Quinn, the "Sycamore Harlem," was out with a splendid-looking mare that could step in better than 2:25. Job Hedges, recently appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor Strong, looked as if the world suited him as he sat behind a high-acting bay in a neat little dog cart. The Mayor's clerk, Edmund Cole, sat in a tandem gig drawn by a stylish chestnut leader and a bay wheeler and driven by his father, William Loud. Frank P. Murtha, the son of the theatrical manager, and his friend, Herman Greene, took a lot of pleasure in showing the fancy paces of the showy hackney in the shafts to their Tilbury cart. Henry Zahn, another of the every-day-in-the-year driving contingent, had his father with him in a new road wagon.

Craig Wadsworth, the hunter, and a friend from the Westchester Hunt drove through the Park in a stylish hansom and stopped long enough at the Casino to eat a Raines sandwich and inquire if any of their friends were there. "Willie" Doerr and "Bob" Aiken, of race track fame, presented a smart appearance in a stylish game cart, and T. Suffern Tailer reclined in the seat of a drab-lined victoria in a manner which showed the pair of white behaved "spats." Ex-Alderman Charles McKenty and Assemblyman Le Fetra had an interesting race in their road wagons to see which would first reach the Casino from the One Hundred and Tenth Street entrance.

The strangest looking vehicle in the Park was a very low vis-à-vis, elegantly appointed, but with shafts instead of a pole. The shafts were at least twelve feet long, and reached almost to the horse's jaw. The queerest part of the outfit was a massive yoke-collar of dark wood, which stood clear from the shafts, two feet high, above the horse's head, after the fashion of a Russian yoke. The outfit was a nondescript, and the attention it attracted evidently pleased the man and woman who were seated in it, from the expression on their faces.

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The trophy which August Belmont is adding to the Belmont Stakes this year will be well worth the winning. Apart from its artistic and intrinsic value, it will be prized by the fortunate owner of the winner, because of its design. It consists of silver figures of Mr. Belmont and his favorite, Henry of Navarre. The likeness of the gallant Navarre is marvelously accurate. The likeness of Mr. Belmont, too, is admirable, his pose being peculiarly lifelike. The silver base is made to represent turf on which Mr. Belmont and his favorite are standing. John Sanford of the State Racing Commission will add an exclusively designed cup to the Laureate Stakes for two-year-olds.

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The veteran turfman, James Galway, has returned from Kentucky, bringing great reports with him of the fifteen yearlings by Belvidere and Linden, which were raised on his stock farm. He says the yearlings are the best-looking lot he has ever had, and he hopes they will turn out in speed as well as the lot he disposed of last year in the general slump in the thoroughbred market last year, the get of Belvidere and Linden sold for almost a song, yet almost every one of them has turned out a winner in the West. Notable among the get of Belvidere is Buckvidere, who captured the Tennessee Derby a few weeks ago, beating Typhoon II. and the other Western crack, Algol.

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The horsy set of this city, especially that portion of it which forms the hunting colony in the neighborhood of Hempstead, Westbury, and Mineola, L. I., have been making great preparations for the past few weeks for the annual horse show of the Horse Show Association of Queens County, which will be held on the fair grounds at Mineola, L. I., next Friday and Saturday. Stable accommodation has been provided on the grounds for the horses which will come from this city and from Westchester and Brooklyn, and the grand stand and boxes have been thoroughly renovated. The entire net profits of the show will be given to the new hospital which has been built at Mineola.

Hunters and polo ponies will have the call at the show, for the Hempstead plains are the favorite stamping grounds of both. In the hunting and jumping classes will be seen E. Kelly, Jr., Jim Crack, Mrs. Kenyon Stow's Westchester, William Post's Watson, William Latimer's Headlight, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy's Goshawk, Mrs. August Belmont's Goliath, Sidney Dillon Ripley's Frank Lee and Molly, H. L. Herbert's Sport and Coquette, Miss Mabel Roby's Brunette, S. S. Howland's pitte jumper Ontario, Maxwell Stevenson's Paddy, Miss May Bird's Merryboy, James Green's Gray Gown, William C. Whitney's Barrett colt and Hurricane, George W. Perry's Columbus, Jr., Kinsley Magoun's Plowboy, and many others. The polo players will vie with each other to capture blue ribbons for their mounts. Among the exhibitors in this class will be J. E. Cowdin, William A. Hazard, E. Willard Roby, Charles W. Hirsig, Stanley Mortimer, and Harry Payne Whitney.

Four-in-hand teams will be represented with entries by E. B. Pickhardt, the Carmandale Stock Farm, William C. Whitney, August Belmont, and Newberry H. Post. E. H. Harriman's famous blue ribbon winner Stamboul will be shown in the trotting class. The programme for the two days' show, with the order of judging, is as follows:

Friday.—Four yearling standard bred trotters, shown in hand, Class 2; five ponies in harness, Class 12; three saddle horses, Class 15; five roadsters in harness, Class 5; six pairs of harness horses over 15 hands, Class 10; three standard bred stallions, kept for service, shown in hand, Class 1; three tandems, the wheelers not exceeding 15.1 hands, Class 11; three ladies' saddle horses, Class 16; four four-in-hands, (road teams,) Class 26; four heavy or middle weight hunters, shown under saddle, but not jumped, Class 30; eight green or qualified hunters, shown over the regular jumps, Class 28; three pairs of horses, shown before demi-mail or Stanhope phaetons, Class 31; six horses in harness, 15 hands and under, Class 7; eleven hunters or jumpers over six successive fences 5 feet high, Class 29.

Saturday—Two pairs of ponies in harness, Class 13; two pairs of harness horses, Class 8; five two-year-old trotters, shown in hand, Class 3; five saddle horses, not exceeding 15 hands, Class 14; 13 polo ponies, shown to mallet and ball, Class 27; four horses, shown to runabouts, Class 20; fifteen hunters or jumpers, (Corinthian class,) Class 23; four four-in-hands, Class 25; two horses in harness, ladies to drive, Class 17; four trotters, shown in harness, Class 4; five pairs of farm horses, shown to farm or market wagons, Class 19; four tandems, Class 20A; four roadsters, under four years old, shown in hand, Class 24; nine green or qualified hunters, middle weight, Class 22; horn-blowing contest, post entries and entrance free, Class 32; five green or qualified hunters, heavy weight, Class 21, and twelve horses over 15 hands, shown in harness, Class 9.

THE FLEETWOOD OPENING.

Four Races for Next Saturday—Work for Robert J.

It is not likely that the grounds at Fleetwood Park will be available for more than the present season as a trotting track. The Driving Club intends to take full advantage of its present tenancy, and a specially good card has been arranged for the annual opening next Saturday.

This is the twenty-seventh year for the old course, and the season begins with a programme of four races. The amateur fehnsmen have their opportunity in a 2:25 trot for members' horses to road wagons, the prize, a silver cup, to the winner of two heats. There is a 2:20 class pace to harness for a purse of $200, in which the resident trainers will take part along with any outsiders that may care to enter. Besides these are two match contests, one for $500 a side, between the trotters Prince A. and Russell T., the other for $200, in which W. Doyle and R. D. Lisser have backed their trotters, whose names are not yet announced.

Among the things which Robert J. is to attempt this year is the lowering of the record to the old style of sulky. The figures are 2:06, made by Direct in 1891 on the kite track at Independence, Iowa. A sulky with high wheels has been specially constructed for the little champion, and he took his first work to it yesterday. As the day was not favorable for speed, Trainer Bowne went a moderate mile in 2:25.

INFORMATION FOR ANGLERS.

Survey of the Once Famous Beaverkill Region—Places Where It Does Not Pay to Fish.

TURNWOOD, N. Y., May 16.—Here is the central point of what is left of trout angling on the once famous Beaverkill. Out of Ulster County, on this stream one has to fish for this delightful water sprite, and half a dozen small trout is about the daily reward of most patient manipulation of the "garden hackle" or kindred abominations.

Personal experience west of the line between Ulster and Sullivan Counties warrants this assertion. It also prompts advice to those who may be lured to any point between Lew Beach and Rockland by stories of "early fishing" or "river full of trout." Scores of the credulous since April 15 have left for home, vowing never again to put faith in the yarns of the keepers of fishermen's resorts. They went to the barren region west of the Ulster line. Had they gone east of it they would have had a fair share of sport except during the freshet of last week.

Trout angling on the Beaverkill, west of the Beech Hill Brook, just above Shin Creek, has been poor since the enormous freshet of 1895, which scoured the river from near the outlet of Balsam Lake to the junction of the Beaverkill and Willowemoc. Before this disaster trout fishing from Rockland to Lew Beach had been but fair at its best for four or five years.

One plausible reason advanced for this decadence is the pollution of the stream by sawdust and mill "trash" from a sawmill operating a mile below Shin Creek bridge. This nuisance fouls the Beaverkill as far as Rockland. Another cause of falling off in form is absence of surveillance, which permits of the wholesale "potting" of trout below the legal standard of measurement—six inches. This has become so notorious that a wideawake keeper of an anglers' resort instructed his cook not to receive from any guest and prepare for table any such fingerlings.

There is a gap of about two miles between the source of this sawmill pollution and the Ulster County line. This part of the Beaverkill is, however, either "fished to death" by the patrons of a very large boarding house or is preserved. The better fishing of now-a-days starts, as has been told, east of Beech Hill Brook. This begins to be off the beaten track, and angling improves at Murdock's, Towse's, Barnhardt's, Willet's, and so on, up to Turnwood Bridge. Here ends what may be called the grand water of the Beaverkill. Further east the stream narrows, while the fishing continues good with flies until Weaver's is reached. There is after this good bait fishing until Panther Brook is reached. Here the Beaverkill is little more than a rill, to be crossed at a jump at almost any point.

Some large creels of trout have been taken this season by the members of the Alder Lake Club and their guests, at the club's beautiful lake, just northeast of here. The fish average two to the pound, are salmon fleshed, and perfect in table quality. Dr. C. W. Crispell is President of the club, whose success is extraordinary, because of the comparatively recent creation of the lake. Some good fishing has been had at Orchard Lake, near De Bruce, which was formed by damming the Sprague Brook.

The Willowemoc fishing has not been good since the 1895 freshet. It is still polluted by acid factories, which extend above the Decker preserve.

The brown trout—S. fario—problem is still unsolved. Will the European intruder eat up the native trout until they are extinct, or will careful stocking result in retaining both species? Fry stocking will not do it, and nothing but liming the entire river from the mill here to Rockland will eradicate the brown trout. Such a heroic remedy would result in ruining the Beaverkill as a trout stream for at least five years. Were yearling trout, or, still better, fish of eight inches used for stocking, as in the waters of the Blooming Grove Park Club, the native trout might still hold its own against its ferocious and ravenous cousins.

INSANE BOY ATTACKS GIRL.

Cuts Her Throat in the House of Her Father in Philadelphia—Boy Just Out of Asylum.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Frank Machemer, an insane lad of nineteen years, this afternoon cut the throat of Mabel Kurtz, the seven-year-old daughter of Adolph Kurtz, in the cellar of the little girl's home. She was removed to the Samaritan Hospital and the physicians say there is very little hope of saving her life.

Machemer for some time had been confined in the Norristown Hospital. He yesterday was brought to the home of his sister, a neighbor and acquaintance of the Kurtz family, and was taken to see the Washington monument parade as a digression from his hospital life. Late this afternoon the demented youth visited the Kurtz residence and chatted with Mrs. Kurtz and the little girl.

When he left Mrs. Kurtz went up stairs to lie down. Soon afterward she heard her child scream, and on running down stairs was horrified to find her daughter lying on the floor with blood gushing from a gaping wound in her throat.

There was no evidence to indicate by whom the crime had been committed. Suspicion pointed to Machemer, but he could not be found. Soon afterward he walked into the house from the street and was placed under arrest.

He at first denied any knowledge of the crime, but subsequently acknowledged that he cut the child's throat. He gave no explanation whatever for the deed.

ATTACKED A SICK MAN'S WIFE.

One of the Three Assailants Shot—The Husband Also Wounded.

EAST STROUDSBURG, Penn., May 16.—Crazed with drink, Clinton Rouck, Newton Fritz, and Harry Huford, entered the home of Henry Van Buskirk, near here today and attacked Van Buskirk's wife.

The husband was in bed with pneumonia. Hearing his wife's cries for help, he secured a revolver and fired. The ball entered Rouck's stomach.

Rouck fired four shots in return, one striking Van Buskirk in the right breast, penetrating the lung. Neither man can recover. Rouck and Fritz are now under arrest, but Huford has so far eluded capture.

WARTS are unpleasant. Don't try self-treatment, but consult John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. 26 years' experience in curing all skin diseases. Send 10c. for Beauty book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

LAWYER ROBERT P. NOAH, 320 BROADWAY. —Twenty years' practice in all the courts, civil and criminal; legal fees only; no client's interests ever neglected; actions for damages arising out of injury to person or property and private cases a specialty; employs the greatest detective firm in America. Telephone, 1838 Franklin.

OARSMEN ON THE HARLEM

A Score of Crews Busy Preparing for the Regatta on Memorial Day.

UNEXPECTED BATH FOR TWO

Both Quickly Rescued by Passing Boats—How the Various Clubs' Rowing Men Look on the Water—Nassau's Boat House Opened.

The pleasant weather of yesterday, combined with the fact that crews preparing for the Harlem River Regatta on Memorial Day have only two more Sundays on which to train, had the effect of bringing out an unusually large number of oarsmen on the Harlem River. The water was smooth most of the day. The wind, blowing against the tide, made it somewhat choppy for about two hours.

There was one accident and one upset on the river during the day, but the occupants of the boats were picked up by passing craft, and suffered only from their unexpected bath. One of the boats, however—a single shell, in which O. D. Thees of the Nassaus, was rowing—had its bow smashed almost a quarter of its length, and the outriggers badly bent. Exactly how it happened is somewhat a mystery, but Mr. Thees's fellow-members say that he was trying his speed up the river near Central Bridge, lost his bearings, and ran down a sand barge. Two boys in a Whitehall boat picked him up and towed the wrecked shell down to the boathouse. The other unfortunate was Sohmer of the Nonparells, who, while rowing a single gig, near Madison Avenue Bridge, caught a crab and went overboard. A passing Whitehall boat took him in and landed him on a nearby float, where he righted his boat and proceeded.

The Metropolitans were well represented on the water, having out their senior four-oared shell, the crew of which is made up of the following: Haines, bow; Bingen, No. 2; Ruddy, No. 3; Conlin stroke, and Clark coxswain. The men are training faithfully every night, and they are rowing a smooth, even stroke, with a long reach, that has attracted considerable attention. The club's junior double, composed of Ruddick, bow, and Russell, stroke, were also out during the day, and did some hard training.

Metropolitans Expect to Win.

The Metropolitans have decided to enter their junior double in the intermediate event on Memorial Day, as it is believed it has a good chance of winning. Both the club's barges were out during the afternoon. The following crew manned the eight barge, and took quite a large party to North Beach: O'Regan, bow; Holder, No. 2; Goepfert, No. 3; Briggs, No. 4; W. Ryan, No. 5; Strachen, No. 6; Droge, No. 7; Dunlap, stroke, and Gallagher, coxswain. The four-oared barge, which went to Farmers Bridge, where a game of baseball was enjoyed, was manned by Lynch, bow; Chicherio, No. 2; Diaddy, No. 3; McCoy, stroke, and James Ryan, coxswain.

The club has given up the idea of entering an eight in the Harlem regatta, owing to the fact that the crew were not faithful in their training.

The members of the Nassau Boat Club formally opened their boathouse yesterday at Oakhurst and had a jolly time. The eight-oared barge was launched early in the day, and every inch of spare room not occupied by the crew and passengers was used to store eatables and drinkables. The crew was composed of Ford, bow; Cleaver, No. 2; Moore, 3; Cox, 4; Deeley, 5; Muller, 6; Burnhan, 7; H. Cleaver, stroke, and Capt. Fred Vilmar, coxswain. De La Vargne and Harris were out in a gig, coxswained by Browne. Jesse Powers, who is to wear the club's colors in the junior single event, rowed about ten miles. He is in excellent condition, and rowing in fine form.

George Lee, the old professional oarsman, was out during the afternoon, with his pet fox terrier dog as lookout.

Both the junior and senior Bohemian crews were out morning and afternoon, rowing in the new eight, which seems to be an unusually stiff boat. The work of the seniors is improving rapidly, but the juniors' rowing is splashy and uneven. No. 8 of the junior crew caught several crabs just after leaving the float yesterday afternoon, which spoiled the stroke completely.

The Friendship's four-oared barge, with a crew composed of Hardnett, bow; Weisker, No. 2; Barr, No. 3; Patrick, stroke, and Jarchow, coxswain, took a party up the Harlem as far as High Bridge. The club's junior double, composed of Charles Jarchow, bow; Cosgrove, stroke, and Dwees, coxswain, accompanied the barge.

The Wyanoke boys were out in full force. The six barge, with a crew of Barnheimer, bow; L. Untermeyer, No. 2; M. Untermeyer, No. 3; Speckel, No. 4; Kiernan, No. 5; Herz, stroke, and Lowey, made a trip to Whitestone. The club will give a barge party next Wednesday night.

Columbia's Entries.

Wallace, the janitor of the Columbia University boat house, at the foot of West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, expects to have the new eight he is building for the 'Varsity crew completed this week. She is 63 feet 6 inches over all, 22 inches beam, 9¼ inches depth amidships, 5⅜ inches at the bow, and 4⅝ inches at the stern. She is an inch narrower than the English shell built for Yale. She will probably be rowed in the Harlem regatta.

Columbia will formally enter in the Harlem regatta to-day the freshman eight in the junior, and the 'Varsity in the senior. It is also very probable that the university will enter a four, composed of members picked from the two eights.

BOOKS FOR NAVAL CADETS.

Thirty-fifth Annual Presentation by a New York Ladies' Mission School Association.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 16.—The interesting ceremony of the annual presentation of books by the Ladies' Union Mission School Association of New York City to the graduates of the Naval Academy took place to-day in the academy chapel for the thirty-fifth time. The presentation was made on behalf of the association by the Rev. W. C. Stitt, Secretary of the Seamen's Union Bethel of New York.

Mr. Stitt preached at the chapel, and after the sermon the graduates stood in front of the chancel during the presentation ceremony, and each advanced in turn to receive the handsome volumes.

Of the class of fifty-five forty-five selected copies of the sacred Scriptures. A very large congregation was present.

A TRAGEDY IN NEWARK.

Italian Child Accidentally Killed—Its Slayer Escapes Lynching.

NEWARK, May 16.—Donato Serritelli, three and a half years old, of 343 Chestnut Street, was accidentally shot and killed this afternoon by Harry Gillette, who lives at the same address. Gillette was cleaning a gun when it accidentally fell to the floor of the porch on which he was standing and exploded. The load of shot tore through the thin clapboarding on the end of the porch and caught little Donato in the back of the head, tearing a portion of the skull away. The child fell with a groan and was carried into his home. He died an hour later.

Gillette, when he stepped off the stoop to see what damage had been done, was seized by a crowd of infuriated Italians, who, believing he had shot the child intentionally, would probably have killed him then and there but for the timely arrival of Special Policeman Ferri, who dashed through the crowd and in his native tongue informed his fellow-countrymen that the shooting was accidental.

Gillette was taken to the Third Precinct Station House and locked up. A charge of manslaughter will be made against him to-morrow.

PRINTER KILLED BY THE CARS.

James Laird the Sixteenth Victim at a Crossing in Newton, Mass.

NEWTON, Mass., May 16.—James Laird, a printer, was killed to-day at the Church Street crossing of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

He is the sixteenth person killed at this crossing since the work of changing the grade of the passenger track began there.

WHEELMAN BADLY HURT.

Rode Across Broadway Behind One Cable Car and Directly in Front of Another—Boy Knocked Down by a Tandem.

Felix Grasso, thirty-three years old, an Italian, living at 144 West Houston Street, was knocked down by a Lexington Avenue cable car at Broadway and Ninth Street yesterday afternoon while crossing the street on his bicycle. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, his right leg being crushed. Thomas Finnegan of 310 East Forty-fourth Street, the gripman of the car, was arrested.

Grasso was riding across Broadway, on Ninth Street, from west to east. As he reached Broadway he saw a cable car going down town and slackened his pace to avoid it. He did not see Car 645 approaching from the south, and as soon as the down-town cable car had passed he shot across the street just in time to be struck by the north-bound car.

Two men on a tandem were speeding along Forsyth Street yesterday afternoon. At the corner of Delancey Street they knocked down five-year-old Max Blumstein of 124 Forsyth Street, who was playing in the street. Without waiting to ascertain the result of the accident the two young men dismounted from their tandem, left it on the sidewalk, and then took to their heels. They disappeared in the crowd. The boy's injury, which proved to have been nothing worse than a slight bump on his forehead, went home after his wound was dressed by an ambulance surgeon.

Philip Christopher, six years old, of 248 Mulberry Street, was knocked down by a bicycle in front of his home last evening and received slight injuries. George Roberts, seventeen years old, of 105 Macdougal Street, the rider, was arrested.

BICYCLISTS MEET HEAD ON.

Both Picked Up Unconscious—Said to be Seriously Hurt.

PATCHOGUE, May 16.—Townsend J. Tappan, a prominent merchant of this place, and Andrew Johnson, a builder, also a resident of this village, ran into each other head on while riding their bicycles about 11 o'clock last night. Both were seriously hurt.

It is said Mr. Johnson's lamp had gone out. Both men were picked up unconscious.

RED CROSS BICYCLE CORPS.

Organization Being Formed in Chicago to Care for Persons Injured by the Wheel.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A Red Cross Corps will be organized among the bicyclists of Chicago, having for its object the aiding of injured bicyclists and persons injured by wheelmen. The members of the corps will be drawn from every bicycle club and every section of the city, so that on the principal boulevards frequented by bicyclists and in the parks wherever accidents are likely to happen to wheelmen, a Red Cross cyclist will be within call.

Each member will carry a small bag on his wheel about the size of a tool bag, in which will be stowed the few remedies necessary in emergency cases. There will be several yards of lint, antiseptic dressing, stimulants, and other remedies.

Mayor Harrison has been asked to give the Red Cross wheelmen certain privileges to enable them to reach the side of wounded persons without delay. The Mayor also has been asked to join the corps.

It is the intention to have the boulevards and park drives most frequented by wheelmen Saturdays and Sundays and at certain hours on week days patrolled regularly by members of the corps. There will be Red Cross men at all the regular meets, club runs, and racing events.

SCORCHERS UNDER ARREST.

One Policeman Caught Nine of Them on the Boulevard.

Scorchers along the Boulevard had a hard time of it yesterday, for bicycle Policeman Frank Reilly during the afternoon arrested nine of them. In the evening, the West Sixty-eighth Street Station House looked like a bicycle store, for all the men had left their wheels to guarantee their appearance this morning in court.

Reilly's prisoners are Alfred Way, seventeen, of 81 West One Hundredth Street; Joseph Cunnion, thirty-three, of 186 East Sixty-fourth Street; Philip Degnan, thirty, of 922 Third Avenue; William Washington, nineteen, of 179 West Ninety-third Street; Merrill Davis, twenty-one, of 519 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; Frank Terreford, seventeen, of 368 West One Hundred and Sixteen Street; James Johnson, twenty-three, of 39 Seventh Avenue; Leo Marks, twenty, of 101 Sixth Avenue, and Frank Johnson, twenty-three, of 35 West Ninety-third Street.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station also arrested for scorching Albert Warren, nineteen, and George Becker, twenty-one, both of 206 West Fifty-second Street.

Bicyclists Preparing to Race.

Over 1,000 persons visited the Manhattan Beach track yesterday to watch the racing men in training for the meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen to be held Saturday. Powell, Fearing, and Dawson of Columbia University; Brown, Babcock, Krumm, and T. R. Goodwin did the fastest work for the amateur contingent, while Kennedy, Ingraham, Stevens, and Wells of California, with "Joe" Harrison and "Teddy" Goodwin of the local force did the fastest work among the others. To accommodate those who desire to watch the men in training, the Long Island Railroad will run special trains daily this week from East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 9:00 A. M., and 1:10, 3:10, and 5:40 P. M. Trains from Brooklyn will leave Flatbush Avenue at 9:20 A. M., and 1:25, 3:25, and 6:00 P. M.

ROBBED BY CHICAGO NEGROES.

Captain of Sacramento Police the Victim of Two Women—Loses $1,500 in Bills.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Capt. E. Green of the Sacramento police was robbed of $1,500 by two colored women to-day.

One of the women begged him for alms and insisted on his seeing how poverty-stricken she was. Green was conducted to a house in Taylor Street, and ushered into a scantily furnished room. After staying a few minutes he gave the woman a quarter and left.

Then he thought of his wallet, and took it from his inside coat pocket. Upon opening it he found that $1,500 in bills was missing.

HONOR TO ST. COLUMBKILL.

Plans for a Celebration in Memory of the Irish Monk.

A meeting was held last night by the committee having in charge the arrangements for the four days' celebration which is to be held next month by the Irish Catholics of this city in honor of the Irish missionary monk, St. Columbkill. Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Commissioner of Charities, presided and delegates were present from nearly all the parishes in the city.

The ceremonies will begin Sunday, June 6, at the Church of St. Columba, Twenty-fifth Street near Eighth Avenue, when pontifical high mass will be celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, and the Rev. Dr. Conaty, President of the Catholic University at Washington, will deliver a panegyric on the same. Similar solemnities will be held on the 7th, 8th, and 9th.

A parade will take place on the afternoon of the 9th, and will be reviewed by the Archbishop at the Cathedral. After the parade a programme of Irish national games and dances will be provided at Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

TARGET SHOOTER HITS A MAN.

Elisha Esher Got a Bullet in His Face.

Robert Breen, eighteen years old, living at 459 Seventh Avenue, was shooting at a target in the back yard of his house with a Flobert rifle yesterday afternoon. Elisha Esher, twenty years old, a cigarmaker, who lives on the ground floor of the same house, was watching him from a window, and one of the bullets struck Esher in the right side of the face, near the nose.

Breen called a policeman, who had the injured man taken to the New York Hospital. His wound was there said to be not of a serious nature. Breen was locked up.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

First Sunday Game at Cleveland Stopped by the Police and Both Teams Arrested.

THEY WERE RELEASED ON BAIL

Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Brooklyn Won the Other League Games Played Yesterday.—Baltimore Took Three Straight Games from St. Louis.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	14	8	.824
Philadelphia	13	8	.684
Cincinnati	13	7	.650
Pittsburg	11	6	.647
Louisville	9	7	.563
Boston	9	9	.500
Cleveland	9	10	.474
New York	6	9	.400
Brooklyn	7	11	.389
Chicago	6	13	.316
Washington	5	12	.294
St. Louis	4	15	.211

To-day's Games.

Boston in Chicago.
Brooklyn in St. Louis.
New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Washington in Cleveland.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 7; Louisville, 6.
At St. Louis—Baltimore, 14; St. Louis, 5.
At Chicago—Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 16.—The police made good their promise to prevent Sunday ball in Cleveland if an attempt was made to play to-day. At the end of the first inning between the Cleveland and Washington teams, all the players on both sides and Umpire Tim Hurst were arrested and taken to the Central Police Station, four miles distant, where President Robison gave bail for the prisoners, and they were released.

The game had been extensively advertised, and, in consequence, there was a big attendance. All the railroads ran excursions, and a large number of enthusiasts from surrounding towns arrived in the city during the forenoon. Soon after noon the cars running to ball park began to be crowded. Long before the hour for the game the grounds were filled. The turnstile showed that 10,000 people had passed the gates. It was impossible to admit any more without letting them on the field, and the gates were closed. Still at least 5,000 persons clamored for admission. At a conference this morning, a programme had been arranged by the police and President Robison as the Cleveland team accordingly, when one inning of the game had been played, Police Captain English and President Robison walked on the field.

The Captains of the two teams called their men. Robison told them to get into their omnibuses and go to the station. At the first sight of the police some of the spectators hissed and yelled "Put them out!" but very few understood what was happening. Most of the spectators remained in their seats, thinking the players would return and the game be resumed. At last it became apparent that the game had been declared off, and about half of those present availed themselves of the opportunity to get their money back, the others being content to retain the coupons entitling them to see the game to-morrow.

The players took their arrest good naturedly. The omnibuses were driven rapidly to the central station, where the players and umpire were docketed. President Robison promptly gave bail in the sum of $100 for each player. They were then released and went to their hotels.

All of the members of both teams were taken into custody. It is probable that their cases will be called in the police court to-morrow morning. They may be continued, in which event another attempt may be made to play next Sunday. It is announced that the players will be arrested again next Sunday or as many times as they try to play.

Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 16.—The Colts were again defeated by one run, in an erroriess game, full of sharp and sensational plays. They opened up on Kennedy savagely, but were never able to get more than one lonely hit in any inning after the first. Callahan was equally effective, excepting in the sixth, when a base on balls, a single, Shindle's scratch triple into the crowd, and Lachance's homer netted four runs, and the game. Dahlen and G. Smith again carried off the fielding honors.

Chicago	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Base hits—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 9. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Anson; Brooklyn, Kennedy and A. Smith. Errors—Chicago, 0; Brooklyn, 0. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Cincinnati, 7; Louisville, 6.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16.—Over 15,000 people witnessed the first Sunday game in this city between the Louisville and Cincinnati teams. It resulted in a victory for the Cincinnati team. The game was exciting throughout, both teams playing snappy ball. Score:

Cincinnati	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	..	—7
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—6

Earned runs—Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Louisville, 10. Batteries—Cincinnati, Ehret and Schriver; Louisville, Hill and Wilson. Errors—Louisville, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day.

Baltimore, 14; St. Louis, 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16.—Baltimore took her third successive game from the St. Louis team to-day in a dull and uninteresting contest. Baltimore found Hart's curves an easy problem, and nineteen hits were made off his delivery. Eleven of Baltimore's runs were earned. Score:

Baltimore	2	0	0	6	3	0	1	1	1	—14
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	— 5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 11. Base hits—St. Louis, 11; Baltimore, 19. Batteries—St. Louis, Hart and McFarland; Baltimore, Hoffer and Clark. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 3. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Newark—Newark, 11; Richmond, 5.
At Syracuse—Buffalo, 3; Syracuse, 2.
At Rochester—Toronto, 7; Rochester, 6.
At Rahway—Ironsides, 21; Rahway, 8.
At Paterson—Paterson, 7; Reading, 2.

YOUTH KILLED WHILE PLAYING.

Daly Was Pushed from a Wagon and His Head Struck a Hub.

While scuffling with two friends in an express wagon at Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, John Daly, nineteen years old, of 447 West Sixteenth Street, was thrown from the vehicle and killed. His head struck a hub.

Timothy Newbold of 46 Avenue B was driving, and Charles Wayland of 457 West Sixteenth Street was with him. Newbold and Wayland lifted Daly into the wagon and drove with him to Roosevelt Hospital, where he was found to be dead. The two men were arrested, and in Yorkville Police Court were given in charge of the Coroner.

CORBETT AT THE IRISH FAIR.

He Will Sar with an Irishman on Irish Sod.

The second week of the Irish Fair bids fair to surpass in point of interest and attendance the first seven days of the exhibition. Thirteen thousand people visited the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and the management expects even that number to be exceeded before the fair ends, on Decoration Day.

Fifty members of the Bostonians, headed by Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, will be at the fair to-night, and Mayor Strong will make a speech. To-morrow James J. Corbett will be at the County Mayo booth and sell chances. He will also spar with an Irishman on real Irish sod in the evening.

City Officials Will Explain.

The taxpayers of Long Island City have been summoned to attend a meeting at Athletic Hall, Flushing Avenue, that city, this evening, to hear from the four anti-Gleason Aldermen the reasons they had for disapproving the bills passed by the Legislature for the alleged benefit of the city. Addresses will be made by Chairman Smith and the other three Aldermen, City Treasurer Knapp, the Rev. Charles Parke, and others.

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342 FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
Lexington Cycle Co., 26 Vesey St., New York.

WHIST PLAYERS' TOURNEY.

Brooklyn and New York to Send Teams to the Congress.

Walter H. Barney, President of the American Whist League, paid a visit to this city Saturday, coming from his home in Providence, R. I. He had a consultation with R. H. Weems of Brooklyn, Corresponding Secretary of the league, regarding the seventh annual congress, which is to be held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, early in July.

The tournament for the week includes thirteen contests, and Mr. Barney anticipates a large attendance at the Summer resort on Lake Erie. He finds the duplicate and compass methods of play increasing in popularity all over the country, and the league itself is growing in proportion.

The New York and Brooklyn Whist Clubs will send teams to the congress, and the local experts are now busily engaged in regular practice for the tournament.

Short but Lively Bouts.

The boxing bouts at the Polo Athletic Club Saturday night were short and unusually lively. The first bout was between O'Brien and Purtell. They were to have f

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
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One Year.....$2.00
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One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Widow Goldstein—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Uncle Tom's Cabin—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Much Ado About Nothing—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

IN A FOOL'S PARADISE.

Except in Washington there is a general awakening to the blunders and the perils of the Administration and the Republican Party. It is a subject of men's speech in private and in public that in beating off one set of unsound and dangerous aspirants for power the Nation has committed itself into the hands of another set scarcely more heedful of its welfare and equally bent on their own selfish and harmful ends. These are not merely the criticisms of political opposition. The warning voice is raised within the Republican Party itself. "Our over-patient and heart-tired people," says Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER, "our over-suffering much-promised people, betrayed and disheartened, no longer have faith in their party and will turn to any leaderships that offer promise of better times, believing that worse times can never come than those now existing."

From a Cabinet officer of the last Republican Administration, a Republican whose zeal and liberality in the support of the principles of his party have given him a high place in its inner councils, this is a momentous arraignment. But it is not their origin and authorship, it is the irrefutable truth of the words that give them their startling significance. Mr. WANAMAKER speaks not alone for the patient and heart-tired people. He speaks for himself, one of the foremost merchants of the country; he speaks for the harassed business interests of the United States and the masters of our stagnant industries, for millions of weary men not only of the bench and loom, but of the office and counting room, whose unremitting toil since the election of the "advance agent of prosperity" has not piled one dollar top of another. People are tired of loss and shrinkage, of year-long labor that yields no return, and of the unbroken gloom. They have been buoyed up by promises, they have lived on hope. The promises are broken, and hope sickens as the speeding seasons bring only a deeper darkness.

Meanwhile, the Nation's President and its Congress, heedless of its distress and persistently withholding the promised and only certain remedy, compound a giant dose of their poisonous old protection nostrum and prepare to force it down the sufferer's throat. The Ohio wool bandits force compliance with their demands by threats of vengeance at the polls. A coal baron Senator exacts a schedule that threatens to destroy a mutually profitable trade of ten millions with Canada. The pottery manufacturers impose rates that bear heavily upon the buyers of the cheapest table ware. A linen thread interest boldly puts an outrageous schedule into the draft of the bill and fraudulent means are employed to keep it there. The Sugar Trust—by its personal representative—is present in the Finance Committee room and draws amendments which their author, disquieted by the indignant remonstrances of the press of his own party, stammeringly promises to explain and doesn't.

The controlling influence in their tariff making is the desire to repay with protective customs duties the men who gave money to elect WILLIAM MCKINLEY. As Mr. WANAMAKER puts it, the party in power is fulfilling its pledges to those who wish to "maintain particular protections through the money given by which elections are decided."

The pockets of a people already impoverished are to be ripped open wider to admit, side by side with the hand of the Federal tax collector, the big and greedy paw of the favored manufacturer who paid for his privilege last year in checks to the order of MARK HANNA.

Preoccupied with its outworn creed of protection and exclusively devoted to the interests and commands of those contributors of funds to whom it has farmed out the taxing power, this blind party neglects altogether the great and real reform of which its Presidential victory was the promised beginning. "The country is not prosperous," exclaims Mr. WANAMAKER. It never will be prosperous till its merchants and manufacturers are able to make contracts running more than ninety days in perfect assurance that the money of redemption will be as good as the money of promise. We are doing business on short time and living hand to mouth. We do not dare to do otherwise. There is want of confidence, here and abroad, in our financial system, and want of confidence kills business as want of meat and drink kills men.

The vote which elected Mr. MCKINLEY to the Presidency expressed the country's opposition to schemes of financial delusion and registered its demand for a sound currency system. That was the single and dominating issue of a campaign into which the tariff entered in a subordinate and desultory fashion only because of the candidate's absorbing devotion to that issue and his antecedent unsoundness on the other. But all the energies of the victorious party have been directed to the tariff alone, and not a step has been taken to protect us permanently against the dangers of an unsound and unstable currency. The President has spoken perfunctorily of a Currency Commission, and he has sent three gentlemen to talk about bimetallism to the nations of Europe that have done with bimetallism and are tired of hearing about it. That is all.

This is not statesmanship, it is not a safe party policy. It is not a safe National policy. When people are in discontent, "adrift and uncaptained," and prone to take up with "almost any wild and untried leadership with the hope of possible relief," the duty of remedial action by the responsible Government becomes imperative. Still more imperative is the obligation to refrain from policies that aggravate the general distress and provoke the general indignation.

The Dingley Tariff bill was a confession that not revenue but a prohibiton of imports was the Republican purpose. The Senate bill is a confession that the needed increase in revenue can be got without touching the tariff. It would be the wisest possible policy for the party, a policy that would be acclaimed with joy by the industries and business of the country, to throw its tainted Tariff bill into the waste basket, provide additional income by a few purely revenue taxes, and then to devote itself to the neglected but urgent question of the currency.

The President and Congress are living in a fool's paradise. Protection is dead, and they have not found it out. The question of our money is portentously alive, and that they do not see. What further warnings and alarms will it take to put understanding into their minds?

HYPOCRISY AND INDECENCY.

After all the swashbucklers of spoils politics have broken their heads against the stone wall that civil service reform has built around the public business comes Gov. BLACK and tries to undermine while professing to mend it. If his attempt were as skillful as it is base, it might permanently overthrow the safeguard. If his hypocrisy were not so rank, he might fool the people and induce them to accept his shameful law as a reform measure. But he has neither skill nor sense, and exhibits as little understanding of the temper of the people as he does of the dignity of his office.

His memorandum is a perfect example of the short way to start a political reaction. A bold and open assault upon the principles of civil service reform in pursuance of the flat assertion that the old system is better, and that the victors are entitled to the spoils and propose to take them, would have the approval of a multitude of the unconverted. The fellow who runs up the Jolly Roger and takes his chances in a fair fight always gets admiration and some sympathy. But a sneaking foe whose villainous countenance and excessive armament give the lie to his friendly professions is universally despised.

There is not a voter in the State capable of being affected by his argument. It is safer, he contends, to take away from the civil service examiners 50 per cent. of their power of rating and give it to the appointing officer, to be exercised wholly as he pleases, without competition or any other safeguard except those he may voluntarily impose on himself, because the responsible head of a department is less likely to be improperly or corruptly influenced than "an examiner with full swing and no risk"! So the wolf might insist that he was a fitter guardian of the flock than the collie, because a big, strong chap like him couldn't afford to come down to such mean business as sheep stealing.

Imagine with what pious consideration Insurance Superintendent LOUIS F. PAYN, "steadied by his bond and the responsibilities of a great bureau," would apply the definitive tests to the candidates sent up to him on half ratings by the examiners! How scrupulously he would exclude all thoughts of politics and party service, how diligently he would contrive processes of sifting that would automatically reject the shirks and party hacks that the bribed and partisan rascals of the Civil Service Board would all the time be trying to smuggle into fat places! And when Gov. BLACK prefaces this piece of transparent hypocrisy with an offensive and low personal attack upon an honored citizen of the State, the most disgraceful passage that ever defiled a State paper written by a Governor of New York, who can doubt that respectable men everywhere will be wrathfully roused to make his party suffer for the indecencies he commits in its name?

GETTING NO BETTER.

New York's share of the export trade shows no sign of improvement.

The Bureau of Statistics has just issued its bulletin for May 10, showing exports of principal articles for the ten months ending April 30. Here are some interesting comparisons:

EXPORTS OF CORN.

	1896 Bushels.	1896 Value.
Baltimore	14,491,512	$5,209,913
Boston and Charlestown	4,047,626	1,765,478
Newport News	8,115,127	2,993,840
New York	18,392,259	7,964,015
Norfolk and Portsmouth	6,608,554	2,408,894
Philadelphia	4,661,911	1,767,899
Galveston	4,729,489	1,494,979
New Orleans	18,013,514	6,465,200
Puget Sound	6,077	5,248
San Francisco	53,615	30,337
Superior	9,407	3,207
Other customs districts	4,781,614	1,736,083
Total	83,910,705	$31,843,153

	1897 Bushels.	1897 Value.
Baltimore	33,964,882	$9,971,268
Boston and Charlestown	8,063,883	2,653,953
Newport News	13,612,591	4,034,076
New York	18,069,160	5,935,710
Norfolk and Portsmouth	12,933,260	4,325,941
Philadelphia	16,469,929	4,796,849
Galveston	5,900,497	1,963,139
New Orleans	29,204,739	8,318,776
Puget Sound	20,345	9,159
San Francisco	36,037	20,054
Superior	531	116
Other customs districts	13,777,957	4,231,748
Total	152,053,811	$46,250,789

The total quantity exported in 1897 was nearly double that of 1896. The increase in exports from Baltimore was 135 per cent., from Boston 100 per cent., from Newport News 62 per cent., from Norfolk nearly 100 per cent., from Philadelphia nearly 300 per cent., from New Orleans 61 per cent. The exports from New York did not increase at all, but fell off slightly.

EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

	1896 Bushels.	1896 Value.
Baltimore	2,044,447	$1,396,960
Boston and Charlestown	4,349,476	3,083,244
Newport News	204,869	182,927
New York	15,947,162	11,090,669
Philadelphia	1,388,708	979,212
Galveston	20,834	13,724
New Orleans	459,368	295,710
Puget Sound	2,523,463	1,439,896
San Francisco	15,541,323	9,553,407
Willamette	5,118,804	2,832,025
Duluth	482,215	340,559
Superior	1,407,673	1,006,661
Other customs districts	319,810	215,949
Total	49,807,652	$32,339,943

	1897 Bushels.	1897 Value.
Baltimore	5,772,972	$4,161,788
Boston and Charlestown	9,676,478	7,394,796
Newport News	25,337	19,887
New York	15,307,722	12,091,338
Philadelphia	3,939,931	2,917,202
Galveston	3,491,585	2,112,266
New Orleans	3,082,192	2,028,062
Puget Sound	2,443,730	1,962,208
San Francisco	15,827,751	12,155,880
Willamette	5,947,391	4,417,685
Duluth	1,636,220	1,115,705
Superior	1,224,504	833,493
Other customs districts	1,327,853	889,859
Total	69,803,675	$52,099,839

These figures tell the same story, though not so emphatically.

If, now, we compare the total exports of breadstuffs, we find a slight increase in the exports of New York, due mainly to barley and oats, but amounting only to $6,000,000 out of a total increase for the country of over $50,000,000:

TOTAL EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	1896. Value.	1897. Value.
Baltimore	$15,359,601	$26,547,964
Boston and Charlestown	10,371,593	14,858,848
Newport News	6,059,114	9,966,951
New York	36,399,623	42,500,837
Norfolk and Portsmouth	2,474,842	4,826,352
Philadelphia	4,694,327	9,409,440
Galveston	1,632,697	4,240,298
New Orleans	7,089,390	11,755,660
Puget Sound	2,439,901	3,519,655
San Francisco	13,847,092	19,352,776
Willamette	4,154,470	6,134,849
Duluth	1,463,280	1,975,895
Superior	3,812,478	3,085,598
Other customs districts	3,656,569	6,569,914
Total	$114,348,477	$164,735,027

RELIGION AND TAXATION.

The decision of a Massachusetts court that the Theosophist Society of Boston cannot escape paying taxes on its property because theosophy is "not a religion," opens up a rather complex and obscure question. It is very likely that the Massachusetts law under which property belonging to religious societies and used for religious purposes is exempt from taxation may have been passed at a time and under conditions which make it fairly certain what the intention of the law makers was, and what they really meant to include in the way of religion, religious bodies, and religious uses. But unless some light can be obtained on specific statutes in this way, it is difficult, at least for the lay mind, to see why theosophy is not covered by any definition of religion which would cover other forms of faith and worship commonly accepted as religious. There is already a very wide range in the application of the general term, and the differences between those that would easily be included are as great as the differences between some of these and theosophy.

The exemption from taxation of property owned by religious bodies and devoted to religious uses, though originating in a very different view of civil society from those now prevailing, would probably now be justified, if at all, by the argument that the practice and teaching of religion contribute so substantially to the preservation of order, the security of life and property and the observance of the civil laws, that the community can afford to give religion this encouragement. Practically, exemption from taxation is, in some measure, a subsidy. If it does not take money out of the public treasury, it keeps money from coming in. If, however, by such exemption, the expense of running a community—the cost, say, of courts, police, &c., is lessened, the net result may be the same. Less money is collected in taxes and less is paid out, leaving the share to be borne by other taxpayers the same.

There is, nevertheless, a good deal of risk in this roundabout mode of reasoning with reference to contributions to the common expenditure. The elements in the calculation are never precise, and the question whether they actually balance is not easily settled. This mode of reasoning, moreover, as we Americans know by experience, may breed serious disputes. For instance, to a very large part of our people, education presents itself as a function of the Church, and teaching without religion is regarded by these as not merely inexpedient and incomplete, but as pernicious, because it is in their view godless. To these the payment of school taxes appeared like a forced contribution to sustain and promote what their religion taught them was wrong. When certain religious exercises, including the reading of the Protestant version of the Bible and public prayer, were more common than they now are, feeling ran very high. And though this is dying out, the school question still affords an instance of the risk there is in involving any form of religious sentiment in matters of common public concern. It is one of the things that cause American society to tend toward the completest practicable secularization of all public administration.

This tendency is undoubtedly in the direction of the ultimate abolition of exemption of religious property from taxation. The most common objection to this exemption is that it is impracticable to make it equal. Congregations in large part composed of wealthy persons, possessing church property of considerable value, which pays no taxes, are regarded as specially privileged, as, in fact, they necessarily are. The general view—which is by no means always correct—is that the exemption of valuable property of this sort is made to those who least need it, and who are best able to pay the taxes, should they be imposed. This feeling is encouraged, whether reasonably or not, by the contemplation of the costly structures raised on real estate thus exempt. And there is no doubt that opinion gradually tends toward the equal taxation of all property, leaving to its owners to determine what use shall be made of it. It will, of course, be a long time yet before any radical change is brought about, but what change does take place from time to time is in this direction.

MORE TAXING OF THE POOR.

We have already exposed the way in which the proposed tariff is made to weigh heaviest on crockery used by the poor. The taxes on linens are framed in the same cruel way. The device also is the same—the insidious specific duty—so much per square yard. This brings the tax on such articles as cheap duck for clothing up to 73 per cent. and other low-priced fabrics as high as 109 per cent. The present duty is 35 per cent. The highest McKinley duty was, on the major part of the imports, 50 per cent. For whose benefit is the McKinley duty more than doubled?

Let us see. The change is not made for revenue, for when cheap goods are heavily taxed the imports cease. Certain costly goods, which are practically luxuries and which only the more wealthy can afford to use, might be imported even if the cost was doubled by taxation, but these escape with a relatively low tax.

The change will not protect or promote the manufacture of pure linen fabrics in the United States, for the most sanguine champions of the manufacturers hardly claim that goods wholly of linen can be made with profit in this country, except of a low grade of crashes and in limited amounts. In most of the American manufactures linen is mixed with cotton, and nearly all the linen yarns are spun abroad. The real beneficiary of the complicated linen schedule is the manufacturer of linen threads. He has prospered greatly on a duty of 35 per cent. If his advantage over foreign competitors can be doubled, as the general tax on linens is, his prosperity will increase accordingly.

And here, again, we strike the inevitable vice of the whole Dingley-Aldrich system. Thread is essentially and necessarily a material of manufacture. Not an inch of it is used except in making something else. Taxes on thread must, therefore, increase the cost of whatever it enters into. It is a clog on American industry, not an aid to it. The same thing is true of the taxes on the linen fabrics that enter into clothing, trunks, boots and shoes, bookbinding, furniture, &c.

Decrease revenue, hamper industry, increase the cost of living, especially for the laboring classes—this is the Dingley-Aldrich notion of protecting American workingmen.

It is the opinion of WILLIAM J. BRYAN that "the adoption of the gold standard by Japan and Peru has increased the strain upon gold and emphasized the warnings uttered by the advocates of free silver during the campaign." The adoption of the silver standard by us would relieve the "strain upon gold" to the extent of the entire store of that metal now in our possession. That would make it easier for Japan and Peru to maintain the gold standard. But that is not quite the whole teaching of their example. They have closed their mints to silver. So have we. But the Bryanites would have us resume our purchases not in limited monthly amounts, but without limit, buying all that was offered. Anybody but a Populist or a mine owner or the agent thereof ought to be astounded that we should propose to take up an instrument that nations much less advanced and progressive have abandoned as worthless and dangerous. Japan and Peru are wise enough to demand the best money there is.

In one of the "new journals" ex-Senator HILL yesterday repudiated an interview with himself that had been reported in the other, and the chief Sunday sensation of the one which published his repudiation was concurrently exposed as a hollow fake by an unfeeling contemporary. As we have commented upon Mr. HILL'S reported remarks, we must give him the benefit of his disclaimer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It begins to look as though, through a justice higher than poetic, Turkey would prove to be an instrument for the punishment of the recent crimes of the European powers. They united in permitting the humiliation of the defiant Greeks, but it is more than doubtful if they can unite in driving the Moslem wolf they unchained away from the prey they allowed him to strangle. He is stronger and fiercer than they thought, and, short of killing him, which is not to be thought of, there seems to be nothing that can be done without a harmony of purpose that is out of the question.

—From an advertisement that appears in one of the London papers, it would seem that literary labors, at least in the historical line, were none too well rewarded in England. In this particular case the person "wanted" is one "who will write a history of California from material at British Museum, &c., for the remuneration of £10." The further information is vouchsafed that the history must contain 400,000 words, which is a good many, and that the advertiser, who is apparently apprehensive of an army of applicants, will listen to no personal appeals, but must be informed by letter of the qualifications of such would-be immortalizer of California as finds his terms agreeable. Is it possible that there is in the world not anybody who will write 400,000 words for $50, but anybody who thinks such a person exists? Penny-a-liner used to be a term of reproach that fitted more literary fellows than a few, but to think that penny-a-200-liners should be even conceivable is truly amazing.

—According to The Saturday Review, the rejection of the arbitration treaty by the Senate was a foregone conclusion. Then it adds that the discussion on "this unhappy measure," if it has done nothing more, has opened the eyes of many Englishmen to the bitter feelings entertained against England by a large section of the American people and constantly fomented by a large section of the American press. The Saturday Review apparently imagines that the United States Senate is a representative body.

—Laws passed to effect one purpose can sometimes be twisted into the service of ends curiously different. Thus, Chapter 1,042 of the New York State Laws of 1895 was enacted to insure to negroes the enjoyment of certain rights and pleasures from which there is sometimes an inclination more or less pronounced to debar them. It provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, bath houses, barber's shops, theatres, music halls, public conveyances on land and water, and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject only to the conditions established by law and applicable to all citizens. Now the protection of this law has been invoked up in Albany by a man who is black only in the estimation of a certain theatrical manager, and even he admits that the blackness is not that of skin. It seems that the manager took offense at criticisms which appeared in one of the Albany papers. Managers often do that, but they rarely take such an active interest in the matter as this one did. First he complained to the critic's employers, and as that did not bring about a mitigation of the severity to which the manager objected, he withdrew his advertisement from the paper and ceased to supply it with free tickets. Thereupon the critic bought tickets like other people and wrote more unkindly, if anything, than he did before. Then the manager resorted to force and ejected his enemy from the theatre in a sudden and ungraceful manner. Hence the suit under the law mentioned, and it is difficult to see what defense the too-sensitive magnate of the box office is going to make. If convicted under the statute he will be fined anywhere from $100 to $500.

PERSONAL.

—Foes of Dr. ROBERT KOCH have a chance to crow over him. Reports from Cape Town say the local authorities consider his attempt to stay the ravages of the rinderpest a complete failure. This doesn't prove much, but it seems to be a fact that of 6,000 cattle inoculated by the German professor's experts, one-third have died, and that the scourge will now be probably allowed to sweep the country, as all repressive measures are left to local initiative under Government supervision. The outlook for South Africa is described as dismal in the extreme.

—There was a good deal of interesting speechmaking at the annual dinner of the Royal Academy. For instance, Mr. GOSCHEN, representing the Navy Department, said that "if the Foreign Minister has to pen a courteous dispatch he feels that our squadron and our ships are at hand to lend point and emphasis to a diplomatic phrase." They do, indeed. The Prince of WALES, whose knowledge of art is beyond question—as it is beyond assertion—declared that he would always mourn for LEIGHTON and MILLAIS, "one of whom was cultured in all parts of his intellectual being to the highest and most successful point, while the other shone principally by the display of a native vehement force which imprinted itself on all the works which his art represented." Of the same men the new President of the Academy said that by their deaths "the English school was deprived at almost one blow of the two most distinguished artists of the last half century, of its greatest painter, and of its greatest President." Lord LANSDOWNE besought the Academicians to exert their genius in the designing of a new uniform for the army, and suggested that by consulting with the nursemaids of England they could produce a costume which, "whether for the purpose of making war or making love, whether for the purpose of being in the forefront of battle or the foreground of landscape, would be all that human nature could expect." Lord SALISBURY illustrated English tact by asserting that "no one has ever been able to discover why the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries should have displayed such a splendid result of artistic genius and power, and why later generations should look up to them with something like despair." The assembled Academicians may or may not have been delighted when the Poet Laureate exalted pictures that tell a story. "Ever since the day," said eloquent Mr. AUSTIN, "when DANTE stood by GIOTTO'S side in the chapel, as he fixed upon the walls the frescoes of successive scenes of the divine drama from Bethlehem to Calvary, literature has inspired some of the greatest pictures in the world; and to-day, when resting one's eyes and refreshing one's spirit with the latest productions of British art, one was again reminded that literature shares with nature the proud distinction of being to art the real fountain of Jouvence—the perennial well head of its perennially renovated youth."

—A suit based on the modern ideas in regard to diseases, and in some ways entirely novel, has been brought by Miss IDA E. SAWIN of Somerville, Mass., against Miss VALETTA C. MAREAN of Hubbardstown, in the same State. Miss MAREAN owns a hotel at which Miss SAWIN, while a guest, contracted typhoid fever. The suit is for $10,000 damages, the plaintiff alleging that her illness was a result of the defendant's negligence in allowing a boy who had the disease to remain in her hotel. It would seem to be a plain case if the facts are as stated.

CURRENT NOTES.

A Chicago boy who was dragged by a street car and had his right ear torn off has been awarded a verdict for $5,000 damages against the street-car railroad company.

* * *

A woman, Mrs. Nellie V. Crowley, who has done the indexing of the Boston City Council proceedings for several years past, has just been reappointed. Her salary is $1,200 a year.

* * *

Engineer Briggs is said to have run a passenger train on the Boston and Maine Railroad on Monday, May 10, making up lost time, twenty-two miles in twenty minutes, the fastest time ever made on the road.

* * *

A newspaper published in Allegany County, Md., is bragging that its county is furnishing a Governor, a United States Senator, and a United States Sub-Treasurer all at once, and it wants to know if any other county in the country can say as much.

* * *

A householder in a Maine town who wanted to insure his property the other day is complaining that when he went to hunt up an insurance agent he found that every one of the five in the business there was out of town, and that they had left no one to represent them.

* * *

The Petersburg Index-Appeal believes that the Republican vote in Virginia would be cast solidly against a Constitutional Convention in the fear of further restrictions of suffrage, though how they could be worse off than they practically now are The Index-Appeal finds it difficult to imagine.

* * *

The Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans of Iowa are all to hold their State nominating conventions in Des Moines June 23. They all expect a bitter fight in the election next Fall, and they anticipate considerable objection to the renomination of Gov. Drake in the Republican State Convention.

* * *

Visitors to the far Eastern town of Wiscasset, Me., usually have pointed out to them as one of the choicest sights of the place Silas L. Young, who at the age of ninety-one years is still in active business as the keeper of a country grocery store. Until this year he did all the work himself, but now he has a clerk.

* * *

The Boston real estate corporation known as the Fifty Associates, which has been in existence since 1819, has never been compelled until this year to file a statement of its affairs with the Commissioner of Corporations. A law enacted in 1896 renders this obligatory upon it. It owns much real estate in the heart of the city. The officers report that the corporation has no fixed capital, but there are 1,000 shares and no debts, and the assessed valuation of its lands, buildings, &c., in May, 1896, was $3,532,670.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

A Corrective.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

A little dose of the white squadron ought to cure Nicaragua of that excited feeling.

New Name for an Old Crime.

From The Savannah (Ga.) Press.

They have a new name for embezzlement by bank officials in Atlanta now. It is described as "capital impairment."

A Better Name.

From The Providence Journal.

It is something of a pity that the originators of Arbor Day didn't have the plain American common sense to call it Tree Day.

Police and Politics.

From The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

At the convention of Police Chiefs yesterday two papers were read in which it was claimed that policemen should not meddle in politics. Policemen receive a good deal more blame than they deserve on this score. As a rule they take no more interest in politics than other people.

The Suffrage in Virginia.

From The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

The Index-Appeal believes in manhood suffrage, pure and simple, but it also believes that the suffrage rights of Republicans—black and white—would be immensely strengthened and guarded by an educational qualification. This would remove all excuse for tampering with the ballot box to protect the State against ignorance and vice, and would tend to build up a healthy opposition Republican Party in the State.

EIGHTH AVENUE TRANSIT.

Property Owners on the Letter of President Elias.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While looking over your valued paper today, I became very much interested in an article headed "West Side Rapid Transit," noting the reply of President Albert J. Elias to President Vreeland. I would say that, representing one of the associations which Mr. Elias says the Metropolitan Traction Company is trying to hoodwink, I cannot agree with him in his statements. He says that with or without these legal delays the Metropolitan Traction Company would not have commenced work, and that, merely for the purpose of pacifying property owners and merchants along Eighth Avenue, the Third Avenue Railroad is put forward as an obstructionist. Is it not an absolute fact that the Metropolitan Traction Company did commence work, and is only prevented from completing it by injunctions obtained by various emissaries of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, simply to get even with the Metropolitan Traction Company for its interference with the King's Bridge franchise?

With the quarrels of the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company the various associations have nothing to do. We are interested in this matter merely as residents on this great, broad, natural avenue in New York City, who think, owing to lack of rapid-transist facilities, our property and business interests are suffering. It is an absolute fact that Eighth Avenue is actually being deprived of at least more than one-half of its legitimate share of trade and travel owing to that fact. If President Elias can show how we, the various associations on the west side, harass his company, and we demand from him such a statement, we will be very much pleased to withdraw our objections in the matter.

At the present time our interests are identical with those of the Metropolitan Traction Company, as the company appears, to our minds, just as anxious to complete the road as we are to have it do so. That is the reason we are seeking to help, as it were, the Metropolitan Traction Company. President Elias wishes his rivals well, and pretends he is anxious to see this work completed. Then let him and his company, who are the only obstructionists the Metropolitan Traction Company has, withdraw their opposition and give the traction company a chance to prove its sincerity and carry this grand and much-needed improvement to a completion, and not seek to hoodwink the public generally and the intelligent people of the west side particularly. As this is a matter of public interest and of vital importance, I trust you will give it the widest publicity.

W. H. LAWLESS,
Chairman Special Committee of Real Estate Owners and Merchants' Progressive Association.

No. 649 Eighth Avenue, New York, May 13, 1897.

WOMEN IN SMOKERS' SEATS.

"Matron" Says the Practice Is Due to the Management of the Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Thursday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES you printed a complaint from a smoker that very often he cannot get a seat on the rear benches of the surface cars reserved for smokers because "they are taken by women." I have observed the same thing myself, but if the "Smoker" will think a little, he will concede that this feminine usurpation dates from the introduction of open cars on the Broadway and Columbus Avenue route. It is notorious among women that that route is and always has been the most rudely, not to say brutally, managed line in this city. Its conductors and motormen delight to be gruff, rough, and disobliging, and of the courtesy supposed to be due from the stronger to the weaker sex there is not a trace. If they were German officials in Germany they could not be worse. "Like master like man," and this manly cynicism must emanate where the entire policy of the road emanates, namely, from its owners and managers.

When these owners placed the open cars on their routes they deliberately intended to force American women to endure smoking before, behind, and beside them as German women in Germany do and have done for generations, until now they are smoke-saturated and indifferent to it. The open cars were all labelled "smoking cars," and as they were the large majority of all the cars the women passengers were compelled to take them. The disgust and discomfort of receiving the fumes of "the weed" from two directions at once I cannot exaggerate, but the example once set of the promiscuity of smokers and non-smokers on the Columbus Avenue and Broadway car seats, the feminine public no longer stops to think, and on all the lines takes the first seat which offers.

If the Broadway and Columbus Avenue routes would kindly observe the hitherto universal American custom of reserving the three back benches for smokers, the women passengers all over the city would bear in mind, as they did before, that those benches belong to the smoking sex and would avoid them accordingly; while on the other hand, the route which is the most frequented by refined and educated women would not be, as for the past two Summers, a source of real suffering to its feminine patrons.

MATRON.

NUGGETS.

Not Exclusive.

That was a rather neat comment of a woman about a certain club, that "it was very inclusive"!—Boston Herald.

Runs on Forever.

"Bobby asked me what a continuous performance was."

"What did you tell him?"

"I said that the tariff discussion was as near as I could come to it."—Chicago Record.

Only a Little Premature.

"I can't hear a suit that isn't pending," said a Judge to a young lawyer who was seeking advice.

"I know it isn't pending," replied the young man, in some confusion, "but it is about to pend."—The Green Bag.

Metropolitan Privileges.

In New York a man or men may purchase a "growler" of beer and drink it in broad daylight on the street, while in Harrisburg such a thing would result in the immediate arrest of the offenders. No wonder rents are so high in New York.—Harrisburg Patriot.

An Absurd Project.

"Colonel, we are intending to erect an artistic drinking place in the centre of the park, and thought perhaps you might subscribe a small—"

"The project is sheer nonsense, Sir. Do you imagine fo' an instant that the city will grant a license?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Same Result.

"Didn't you say that the former Miss Dashaway was defeated in her campaign for Mayor?"

"I did."

"Then how do you figure out that she rules the town?"

"She married her successful opponent."—Philadelphia North American.

A Trick of the Trade.

First Paris Artist—Vy you put zat salt in ze paint?

Second Artist—Eet is for a marine picture. I make ze paint salt; zen when ze Americains put zair fingers on ze water and afterward put zair fingers to zair lips zay say, "Eet is wonderful! Ve almost taste ze salt of ze ocean." Zen zay buy.—New York Weekly.

Persistent, as Usual.

Agent—Here is a book, Sir, every gentleman ought to have—"Hints on Architecture."

Mr. Smallpurse—I have no use for it.

"But, Sir, it teaches you how to build a beautiful villa, a regular little palace, for only $5,000."

"I haven't $5,000. I haven't over $5 to my name."

"Well, the book is only $1."—New York Weekly.

THE BAND ACROSS THE STREET.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

A peaceful mood soaked through the air,
Contiguous to the monument,
And every one abiding there
In quietude pursued his bent;
The shades of night had happened 'round,
And spread themselves along the ground,
When came a jumbled jag of sound—
From that band across the street.

Its moans and groans and dismal hoots
Were as the wailing of the damned;
Unknown before it was, such toots
Could through a simple horn be jammed;
A "bloomer" tumbled from her wheel,
The monument began to reel,
Made dizzy by the awful spiel
Of the band across the street.

The squeal of 40,000 swine,
In waiting for the matin swill,
The rumbling roar of wrathful kine,
The saw beneath the filer's skill,
Are samples of sweet harmony
Euphonious to the last degree,
If any music now there be
In that band across the street.

Oh, band of villains and of brass!
Oh, slayers of all time and tune!
Oh, woe! that such things come to pass
Beneath the pallid, helpless moon!
Oh, jammers of the twisted wind!
Go chase yourselves, nor look behind!
Go lose yourselves, no one will mind,
Oh, band across the street!

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Emperor William and the Empress at the Production of Lanff's Play, "The Burggraf."

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

Additions to the Bazaar Death Roll—A Medallion in Honor of the Memory of Daniel O'Connell Unveiled in Genoa.

WIESBADEN, May 16.—The Emperor William and the Empress were present tonight at the production of Lanff's play, "The Burggraf," for which, it is said, the Emperor designed the scenery.

The performance was very successful, the scene of the Emperor's election in the camp of Rudlif at Hapsburg, being especially admired. The exclamation of the Burggraf, "One Empire, one Emperor, one faith!" evoked wild enthusiasm.

O'CONNELL HONORED IN GENOA.

A Medallion in Memory of the Irish Patriot Unveiled There.

GENOA, May 16.—To-day a bronze medallion in memory of Daniel O'Connell, the celebrated Irish patriot and orator, was unveiled in the façade of the Palazzo de Asarta, where he died on May 15, 1847. The unveiling was preceded by a solemn mass and procession in the Cathedral of Santa Siro, the most ancient Christian church edifice in Genoa.

MARIA THERESA MONUMENT.

Unveiled in Pressburg, Hungary, by Francis Joseph.

PRESSBURG, Hungary, May 16.—Emperor Francis Joseph, as the King of Hungary, to-day unveiled the Maria Theresa Monument. The ceremony was performed in the presence of an immense gathering, which included many of the great nobles of the kingdom and deputations from all the principal towns. The utmost enthusiasm was displayed.

The King went at the head of a splendid procession to the hill where the former Kings of Hungary were crowned, which is the site of the monument, itself a beautiful work of art.

The unveiling was followed by a brief speech by his Majesty, who then received addresses from a large number of the delegations.

The Belgian-Chinese Loan.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch to The Times from Pekin says that the loan of 4,000,000 taels which Sheng Ta-jen, the Chinese Director General of Railways, has obtained from a Belgian syndicate, on the security of the railways already built in the empire and on the contract for the Belgian construction of the proposed trunk line from Pekin to Han-kau, is in suspense, owing to the protests made by England and Germany against the stipulations as a breach of the "most favored nation" agreement.

Gen. Polavieja in Madrid.

MADRID, May 16.—Gen. Camilo Polavieja, former Governor General of the Philippine Islands, who recently was superseded by Gen. Primo Rivera, has arrived here. He was received with a popular demonstration, and a special audience by the Queen Regent was granted him.

Gen. Count Dashkoff Resigns.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg says that Gen. Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, Minister of the Imperial House and Imperial Domains, has resigned.

Cardinal di Rende Dead.

ROME, May 16.—Cardinal Camillo Sicilano di Rende, Archbishop of Benevento, is dead. He was born in 1847, and received the Red Hat in 1887.

Two More Charity Bazaar Fire Deaths

PARIS, May 16. Mme. de Laumé and her daughter have succumbed to the injuries they received at the Charité Bazaar fire.

THE ASCHENBROEDEL MATINEE.

Fifth Concert of Chamber Music Yesterday Afternoon.

The programme of the Aschenbroedel matinée yesterday was rather striking, in containing two novelties by resident composers. It was also unusual, in that two of its three numbers were for wind instruments. The novelty of these was Mr. Kochkeller's prelude and suite, a composition of no great seriousness, but pleasing, and not without character, and deriving a real charm from the tone coloring. The performance of it was notably good, especially for the excellence of the first clarionet and the French horn.

Richard Strauss's serenade has been given once before at these concerts, but it was well worth hearing again, being perhaps the clearest and surest of its author's works which have been heard here. Its dignity and its rather sombre richness are very impressive. It enlisted the services of some fifteen players, with Mr. Sam Franko as conductor. As in the former production, the performance, which was this time almost perfect, derived a special interest from the substitution for the bass tuba for which the composer wrote, of the contrabass-clarionet, played by its inventor, Mr. Kohl. This instrument supplies a bass strikingly like that of the pedal of a great organ, and correspondingly effective.

Between these two Mr. Jan Koert, violinist and Mr. Paolo Gallico, pianist, presented a new sonata for their instruments, by Mr. Carl C. Mueller. The work is in regular sonata-form and in four movements, of which the first is rather prolix and academic, but the two middle movements—adagio and allegro—are really charming. The performance was very warmly received, as it deserved to be, for its own sake, as well as for that of the composition, and when the performers reappeared to acknowledge the applause they brought the composer with them to take his share of the honors.

"The Man from Mexico."

This evening "The Man from Mexico" will begin another week of its run at Hoyt's Theatre, when the performance will be attended by all the members of both of Smyth & Rice's "My Friend from India" companies.

TRIED TO KILL THE SERGEANT.

A Drunken Man Draws a Razor in the Arsenal.

A well-dressed man, wild with drink, apparently forty years old, wearing a dark suit of clothes and a brown fedora hat, attracted a crowd of 100 persons or more about him last night in Central Park, on the hedge walk near the Belvidere. Three policemen had difficulty in getting him to the Arsenal.

Sergt. Hodgins was on duty there, and when the prisoner was brought in he made a desperate lunge at the Sergeant with a razor he pulled from his hip pocket. The razor was taken away from him and handcuffs were placed on his wrists. The man refused to give any information about himself.

Two Charged with Infanticide.

Charles F. Bastian of 345 Grand Street, Williamsburg, was arraigned in Coroner Mason's office on Saturday, and held on the charge of infanticide. Mrs. Emma Kleinbub, the mother of the child, alleged to have been murdered, is held as a witness in the case. The woman charges that Bastian, on the night of March 15, took the child, which she claims, was dead, from her bed, and buried it. Bastian, on the other hand, maintains that he saw Mrs. Kleinbub bury the infant in the cellar of the house in which they both lived at the time. He says he does not know if the child was dead or not. The police have been unable to find the body.

JAMAICA AND THIS COUNTRY.

Struggle Between the Government and the People Over Our Trade Relations.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 3.—No sooner had it become apparent that a Republican Administration would succeed the Democratic in the United States than a rumor went abroad here that the Government here had determined to reimpose the schedule of import duties that had been remitted in 1892 with a view of securing reciprocity with the United States. The idea was, of course, that Jamaica would thus have something to give up in return for hoped-for American concessions.

This was only a rumor, but it was sufficient to set the people on their guard, and the several constituencies directed their representatives in the Legislative Council to oppose any such attempt to the utmost. The reason for this is obvious. Not only does Jamaica depend on the United States for her food stuffs, but she is even more dependent on the Republic for a market for her products—now principally fruit and coffee. Consequently, the people wanted no monkeying with the tariff.

The Legislative Council met in March, and the Governor's opening speech indicated that it was the purpose of the Government to introduce a tariff law. Sure enough, in a day or two the bill was laid on the table. The elected members voted solidly against it, and it was defeated. Subsequently the leader of the elected side of the House brought forward a resolution that the Council ask the Imperial Government for leave to enter into direct negotiations with the United States looking toward the arrangement of a reciprocity treaty.

A curious thing then happened. The resolution was fully debated, and bade fair to pass by a large majority. In the course of the debate the speakers had dwelt exhaustively on the critical position of the colony, owing to the failure of the sugar market in England, and distinctly indicated that our only hope lay in the patronage of the United States. The Colonial Secretary and Attorney General, speaking for the Government, said that in the nature of things no such appeal would be entertained by the Imperial Government, and that it would partake of the nature of a vote of want of confidence if such a resolution were passed coincident with the coming of the royal commission to inquire into the condition of the West Indies. On this showing the resolution was withdrawn. It was then proposed, and carried, that the debate be eliminated from the official report of the proceedings published in the newspaper subsidized for that purpose, and a request was made to the other newspapers to suppress the report.

A day or two afterward news arrived by telegraph that Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was considering a plan whereby the West Indian colonies might be enabled to negotiate reciprocity treaties with America. Naturally, the elected members felt that they had been hoodwinked. However, nothing could be done, as the matter had already been disposed of.

To the amazement of every one, a few days ago the Government laid before the Council a new tariff bill, sufficiently distinct from the former one to make it a new motion within the meaning of the rule that prevents a motion being reintroduced during a session. This bill made no pretensions. It was an outspoken measure to reimpose the selfsame duties that had been revoked in 1892—a bill, in short, for the revival of the laws then repealed. The Government had succeeded in winning over two of the new elected members, and sprung the measure on the Council at a time when several of the opposition members were away.

The bill accordingly passed its first stage, got its second reading, and went into committee of the whole Council. The opposition members fought very hard, but they were outvoted. In the course of the debate all the old arguments, formerly suppressed by vote of the Council, were again put forward, the veteran members urging with heated eloquence the disastrous results of American reprisal in the shape of the imposition of duties on our fruit. The Government retorted that Jamaica was too insignificant to provoke retaliation from America, and argued also that the demand for our fruit was so great that there was no fear of the American Administration cutting off its nose to spite its face. So the bill went on.

But a fortunate accident happened. Two of the absentees came in when the first and principal clause was being debated, which brought up the opposition vote to eight—nine being the number necessary under the Constitution to defeat a financial measure. An amendment to the first clause was proposed, and the opposition fought hard to reclaim the two young members who had forsaken their ranks and placed themselves in the minority. Something like a scene ensued, and there was much confusion. But the amendment was lost.

Then the formal motion that the clause stand as part of the bill was put. Somehow the two new members lost their heads at this juncture. They had been given the wink to close their ears to all argument and to vote "No" to everything. And they did. Their consistency was beautiful, but disastrous, for at that time their "Noes" gave the victory to the opposition with one vote to spare.

It was of course a snatch victory, but the elected members held on to it, and the Government had to accept the defeat. As the loss of the first clause practically killed the bill, the measure was withdrawn. It is now reported that the Government intends to prorogue the Council this week and convene a special session to force through the bill. This can be done, but as the elected members are sure to turn up in full force to oppose it, there is small likelihood of its passing the House.

CHEERED A DYING HERO.

The Last Moments of a Gallant Confederate Lad Described by an Eye Witness.

Just after the passage of the Federal fleet through the narrow channel that led under the numerous guns of Fort Morgan and into Mobile Bay, the Confederate vessels that formed the second line of defense scattered in various directions. One of them, the Selma, started up the bay toward the city. Immediately the commanding officer of the Metacomet, Lieut. Commander James E. Jouett, (now a Rear Admiral on the retired list,) obtained Admiral Farragut's permission to cast off his vessel from where she was lashed alongside the flagship Hartford and go in chase. The chase was an exciting one, and resulted, as we probably all know, in the capture of the Selma. What we do not all know, however, is a story by an eye witness, connected with her surrender, that has for its hero a plucky young officer, who did not have even the satisfaction of victory to cheer him up, but died bravely in the shadow of defeat.

Immediately after the hauling down of the Confederate colors a boat's crew was dispatched from the Metacomet with an officer in charge, to act as prize master, and when the boat reached the Selma, three of the eight men who are in the official report of the steamer's commanding officer as being dead, were still alive, and these, with several other wounded, who ultimately recovered, taxed severely the resources of the limited surgical department of the Selma, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Booth. The prize master, appreciating the condition of affairs, at once sent his boat to the Metacomet for the surgical and medicinal supplies required, which were sent over immediately.

Among the most severely wounded was Acting Master's Mate J. R. Murray, a mere lad, who had been struck by a fragment of a shell, or large splinter, in the abdomen, causing a wound of such a nature as to preclude any possible hope of his recovery. He had been made as comfortable as possible on an improvised couch on the deck, near the gun at which he had been serving as one of the junior divisional officers. The officers of the ship, as well as others, touched by the heroism he had displayed during the action, gathered about him to soothe and encourage him in his dying moments. The poor sufferer fully realized his condition, but appeared chiefly anxious that his comrades should bear witness to the fact that he died bravely, saying, "Tell the folks at Mobile, and tell mother that I died game." His voice was quite firm, and even cheerful in tone. A few minutes later he breathed his last.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces

A through sleeping car for Nashville on their train leaving New York at 2 P. M. daily, commencing Saturday, May 15th, and the Louisville sleeper now running on train No. 7 will be run to Cincinnati only hereafter.—Adv.

SOME FACTS ABOUT COAL

The United States Gaining Rapidly on Great Britain as a Producer of the Fuel.

A LARGE OUTPUT LAST YEAR

New York City the Second Largest Market in the World—Mining by Electricity—The Production of Coke.

An interesting variety of facts relative to coal production, prices, and transportation, at home and abroad, is contained in a compact red-book entitled "The Coal Trade," compiled and published by Frederick E. Saward, editor of The Coal Trade Journal. One of the most significant facts brought out in this compilation is that the United States is rapidly gaining on Great Britain as a coal-producing nation. In 1894 the total production of coal, both hard and soft, in this country was 152,447,701 tons as against 188,277,525 tons produced in Great Britain. In 1895 (the latest period for which complete figures are available) the total production in the United States was 172,426,366 tons, compared with 189,661,368 tons in Great Britain.

In all grades of coal there has been a large output in this country during the past year. The bituminous output has grown in many of the interior States, so that by the resulting competition the manufacturers and other consumers have been able to get a supply of fuel at low prices. The anthracite output was less than in the preceding year, but there was no requirement for more than was produced. There were no labor troubles of any moment in 1896 to interfere with the business of mining and shipping coal. The total production of bituminous coal in this country in that year amounted to 135,439,720 net tons, and the total production of anthracite for the same period amounted to 46,000,000 gross tons. Pennsylvania produced about 47,000,000 tons of the bituminous and practically all of the anthracite. Illinois comes second as a coal-producing State, Ohio third, and West Virginia fourth.

The exports of coal were less in 1896 than in the two preceding years, being 1,294,381 tons of anthracite and 2,246,234 tons of bituminous. The coal imports were confined to 1,238,568 tons of bituminous. Great Britain exported 34,262,077 tons of coal last year.

Of New York City as a coal market, Editor Saward says: "This is the point where more coal is dealt in in the course of the year than anywhere else, except in the City of London. In the vicinity of New York are the shipping ports of millions of tons of every grade and quality of anthracite and bituminous, so that 15,000,000 tons is an underestimate of the sales actually consummated at this point. The several shipping points on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson, the Kill von Kull, and Raritan Bay, known as South Amboy; Perth Amboy, Port Reading, Elizabethport, Port Johnson, Port Liberty, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, are feeders to the trade of the metropolis for local use and for shipment to Eastern ports. The quantity used locally is set down at 6,000,000 tons, to which may be added 2,750,000 tons for Jersey City and Brooklyn, really but part of the metropolis. Bituminous coal comes in schooners and steam colliers from Norfolk, Newport News and Baltimore, and in barges from South Amboy, Port Reading, and Port Liberty, N. J., and is used locally for all the purposes to which it is adapted. An approximate statement of the bituminous coal loaded into ocean steamers at this port shows that there are over 1,500,000 gross tons so taken."

Attention is called to the fact that the vexed question of the rate per ton per mile on soft coal as against that on anthracite has again come up to vex the shippers of the latter grade of fuel. The soft coal rates vary from 2.19 to 4.50 mills to tide water. Freight on anthracite coal is five times as much as the lowest and more than double the highest charge on the bituminous fuel. The individual operator feels the effect of this, and has protested vigorously.

"The use of electricity in the mining and cutting of coal is steadily increasing. One of the most interesting of the electrically operated coal properties in the Pennsylvania field, Mr. Saward says, is that of the Youghiogheny River Coal Company, at Scott Haven. Two sets of circuits are run, one of which is grounded for haulage work, and the other metallic, for the fans, coal cutters, &c. Any machine in the mine may be run on either the metallic or grounded circuit. All of the coal cutting is being done in No. 1 Mine by five chain coal under cutters, operated a mile and three-quarters from the power house. The electric locomotive operated in this mine has a length of haul of a little more than one and one-fourth miles. The grades vary from 1 per cent. against loads to 25 per cent. in their favor. The track is laid in thirty-pound rails, with a gauge of 43½ inches. The overhead construction is of the regular mining type. It has been demonstrated that electric traction effects considerable saving compared with horse haulage.

"In this little volume a special chapter is devoted to the coke industry, which is described as "foremost among the great enterprises in which American ingenuity has won fame and fortune." Coke is now being produced in twenty-one States and Territories, but the Connellsville region in Southwestern Pennsylvania stands out pre-eminently not only as to production, but in quality. The Connellsville seam of coal, from which coke is made, is a detached portion of the great Pittsburg basin, and it extends a distance of about forty miles through the Counties of Westmoreland and Fayette, in Pennsylvania. It has an average width of five miles and covers an area of 150 square miles. In exact figures it contained originally 88,000 acres, of which 70,000 acres are yet unmined. At the present rate of mining it will take seventy years to exhaust this vast bed. The total production of coke in this country exceeds 13,300,000 tons annually.

NO DUTY ON PARAFFIN OIL.

The Netherlands Will Admit It Free Under Certain Conditions.

Writing from The Hague on March 8, Minister Quinby informed the State Department that importations of paraffin oil intended for the preparation of quinine will be exempted from import duties by the Netherlands authorities in future on the observance of certain conditions.

The person using the oil must make application to the Minister of Finance, who shall fix the annual quantity to be allowed; the user must also give a guaranty for the dues on each importation; admission to the factory and the admixture with other properties shall be effected under the supervision of the excise officials; that the mixture shall be used for no other purpose than to obtain extraction from quinia bark, and shall be removed from the factory intermixed with quinia-bark refuse; that the Collector of Excise shall control the manufacturer's account with the Government; that the manufacturer shall tender a statement annually of the quantity of paraffin oil thus imported; that the excise officials are authorized within a week of the close of the year to make an inspection as to the quantity of paraffin oil remaining in the factory, and that the Minister of Finance may withhold the privilege of exemption from persons guilty of infringement of this order.

Dog Buried with Pomp.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 16.—Lilly, the favorite dog of the late Prof. Alexander Herrmann, the magician, was buried this afternoon with considerable ceremony. The dog, which was twelve years old, died on Friday. Mme. Herrmann took the body to New York, and had it photographed. She also had a blue plush casket made for the animal. The dog was buried upon the Herrmann place here. Its grave was marked with lilies of the valley.

Labor Bureau Officials in Convention.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 16.—The thirteenth annual convention of the National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics will be held in this city May 19, 20, and 21 at the State Capitol. The Hon. Carroll D. Wright of Washington, D. C., will preside. Gov. Robert L. Taylor will deliver an address of welcome and President Wright will respond.

Run Down by a Careless Driver.

Charles Bepaglier, who lives in Throgg's Neck, Westchester, was locked up in the Westchester Police Station last night for driving recklessly along the main street of Westchester. He knocked John Cunningham of 569 West Twenty-second Street from a wheel. The wheel was damaged, but its rider was not hurt.

NELSON'S BANKRUPTCY BILL

Judge J. L. Torrey Tells Why It Should Not Become National Law.

FLAWS DEFEAT ITS OBJECT

He Says It Invites Two Species of Wrongs—No Provision for the Poor—No Chance for Settlements Between Bankrupts and Creditors.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The vote by which the Nelson substitute was passed by the Senate is not the test of its strength in that body, since the friends of the Torrey bill voted for the other bill, after it had been substituted, because to have voted with the opponents of all bankruptcy legislation to defeat the substitute would have delayed bankruptcy legislation in this Congress, whereas by voting for the substitute and sending it to the House, there would still be an opportunity to reverse the substitution and ultimately pass the Torrey bill.

The vote of 34 by which the bill of Senator Nelson was substituted by the Senate for the Torrey bill, as recommended by the committee, was ten less than a majority of all the members of the Senate. A number of Senators who voted for the substitute of Senator Nelson when first offered, voted against it when it was put upon its final passage. It is claimed, with apparent good reason, that if the friends of the Torrey bill had all been present in the Senate it would not have been temporarily defeated, but on the other hand would have been passed.

Judge Jay L. Torrey, the author of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, in reply to inquiries as to the scope of the Nelson bill, said: "It is most noticeable for what it does not contain, and its provisions as tested by the views of the friends of our bill are inadequate for the protection of the rights of either debtors or creditors."

In speaking of the question of settlements, Judge Torrey said: "There are no provisions for settlements between the bankrupts and their creditors after the filing of the petition either by the debtor or his creditors. It seems reasonable that there ought to be provisions in any law upon this subject which would facilitate settlements and stop proceedings in court for the benefit of the debtor and his creditors. It therefore follows that, although a debtor and a majority of his creditors might desire to make a fair settlement which would result in his being permitted to go into business, still it could not be done if there was one obdurate creditor, unless he was given his 'pound of flesh.'"

Unequal Division of Estates.

In speaking of an evident oversight, Judge Torrey said:

"There is an omission from the bill of anything like an attempt to remedy one of the greatest evils which is now experienced by those who are engaged in giving and receiving credit; that is, the greatest present abuse under existing laws grows out of the unequal division of estates between creditors of equal rights. The selfish struggle between creditors frequently results in the financial destruction of solvent debtors; it generally leaves the debtor without relief and always without a comprehensive discharge; it always leads to the expenditure of large amounts in needless costs, and, in the most of cases, in a few creditors absorbing the entire assets in the payment of their claims, while the great majority of the creditors receive no part of the amounts due to them; not only this, the creditors thus legally denied their rights spend large amounts in costs and fees."

As to the provisions with reference to instituting and dismissing bankruptcy proceedings, Judge Torrey said: "When a petition is filed by creditors, it is not only for themselves but on behalf of all fellow-creditors; it ought not, therefore, as it seems to me, to be dismissed except upon notice to such other creditors and after giving them an opportunity to become petitioners.

"Leaving this point unguarded invites two classes of wrongs—that is, creditors who have commenced the proceedings might be settled with and in part upon condition that they would dismiss their petition when it was too late in point of time for other creditors to file a petition, the result being that petitioning creditors would be paid in full and the other creditors would in this manner be deprived of their rights. The other class of possible wrongs is where the friends of a debtor near the expiration of the time within which proceedings might be brought would commence proceedings upon hearing a rumor that other creditors were going to do so, and after the time had expired, as explained, simply dismiss the proceedings with the result of aiding the bankrupt in swindling his creditors."

Concerning the failure of Senator Nelson to provide in his bill the appointment of an assistant judicial officer, Judge Torrey said: "The bill does not provide for any assistant judicial officers to aid District Judges in the performance of their duties; it seems that the unfortunate conditions will grow out of this omission. The time is that the District Courts of the United States cannot promptly dispose of the cases of which they will be given jurisdiction. The other objection to this failure is that in many States there is only one District Court, and as a result it is at a great distance from large numbers of the people of the State.

A Referee at Every County Seat.

"If a referee should be appointed at every county seat to have jurisdiction of bankruptcy cases, the great bulk of bankruptcy business could be transacted at the homes of the interested people. It has been estimated that there will be filed within thirty days after a bankruptcy law goes into force, say half a million voluntary cases; the result of the failure to appoint referees will be that the dockets of these courts will be overcrowded for years to come; it will, of course, follow that the delays will be so great in bankruptcy, as well as other cases, in these courts, as to amount to a denial of justice. One of the greatest needs of bankruptcy legislation is to secure a prompt administration of bankruptcy estates."

In the course of a conversation concerning litigation in which bankruptcy estates will be interested, Judge Torrey said: "The bill provides that the Bankruptcy Court shall have full jurisdiction to 'try and determine all suits and controversies necessary to a full execution thereof. The result will be the concentration in the United States courts of the litigation incident to bankruptcy estates. This concentration will have two unfortunate results, first, the crowded condition of the dockets of these courts will be such that the delays will be so great as to amount practically to losses by parties having claims tied up in them. Second, the requiring of litigants to take their cases connected with bankruptcy estates into the United States courts is unnecessary and undesirable for many reasons. Because one party to a transaction on credit becomes bankrupt, his misfortune should not be visited upon the other party to the transaction.

"Suppose, for example, a man residing in a county in a State furthest from the place of the meeting of the bankruptcy court should have a transaction on credit with his neighbor. It would be within the contemplation of the transaction that if one wanted to sue the other, he could do so in their home court. If one of them became bankrupt and it was necessary to have a lawsuit in order to determine their rights, it could not be heard under the provisions of this bill in their own home court, but they would have to go away to the meeting place of the United States District Court. This would be a very great hardship upon the parties, and would serve any good purpose.

"The provision should be that notwithstanding the bankruptcy proceedings, still the same court which would have had jurisdiction, except for them, should continue to have jurisdiction. In this way the litigation would be disposed of at the smallest possible expense, with the greatest convenience to the parties and without working any hardship upon the one not a bankrupt."

In relation to the compensation of assignees, the Judge observed: "The bill provides the assignee a fee not to exceed $3 a day and not to exceed $80 in any voluntary case, but not to exceed $5 a day in involuntary proceedings. It is hard to understand why there should be a difference in the compensation of this officer, depending upon whether or not the debtor or his creditors filed the petition."

A Poor Person Excluded from the Benefits of the Bill.

In the course of the conversation the Judge said: "There is no provision in the bill pursuant to which a poor person may be permitted to have the benefits of the act. In most, if not all, of the States provisions are made that persons who are without means shall not be absolutely denied justice, but may sue as poor persons. The reasons why there should be such a law apply with great force when applied to this subject."

The bill provides as follows: "That as soon as the petitioner has been adjudicated a bankrupt as hereinbefore specified, all creditors shall, without any further notice, be required within thirty days thereafter to make and file in writing and under oath due proof of their claims accompanied with a statement of any and all securities held for such claims, which proof shall be filed with the clerk of the court."

Concerning this provision he said: "This provision does not make any allowance for cases in which the creditor is unable to file his claim within that time. If a creditor's name should by accident or design be omitted from the list of creditors, or if a wrong address should be given, the creditor might not receive within thirty days any notice of the pendency of the proceedings. There might be cases in which unliquidated claims were in litigation, and it might not be terminated until after the expiration of the thirty days; if so, such creditors under this peremptory requirement would be denied any part of the estate."

The Discharge of the Bankrupt.

In pointing out the fact that the provisions of the bill with reference to discharges might work great hardships to debtors as well as creditors, Judge Torrey said: "Provisions with regard to the discharge of the bankrupt are that where there are assets in the estate it shall be fully administered before the discharge can be granted. There might be matters in litigation which would delay the closing of the estate for years; and in such an event it would be a very great hardship upon the debtor to wait all that time to have a hearing as to whether or not he was entitled to a discharge. In estates in which there are no assets, the discharge may be granted at the time of the first hearing upon the petition.

"There might be cases in which the entire estate would have been conveyed away in fraud of creditors. In the usual order of events it would be impossible to show these facts at the first hearing, and yet the discharge under this bill would be granted at that time. It might be that the list of creditors and printing of the notice had been so manipulated that many of them might not know of the pendency of the proceedings; the result would be that the bankrupt would be discharged, although guilty of unblushing fraud, and yet there would be no recourse under the bill, since it does not make any provision for the setting aside of a fraudulent discharge."

The Right of Appeal Not Advised.

When the subject of appeals was reached in the bill he read the section over a couple of times, and finally remarked: "This section seems faulty on many grounds, but even if appeals may be taken under the jurisdiction endeavored to be given, still the section could not, it seems to me, be justified. It is reasonable that if United States District Courts should wrongfully adjudge a person or firm to be bankrupt that the person so aggrieved ought to have the right of appeal irrespective of the value of the estate. In other words, if an appeal should be taken in order to prevent the commission of a wrong in the name of justice, in an estate in which the assets amounted to $5,000 the same right should exist, notwithstanding the estate might fall a cent or more short of that amount."

The Exemption of Corporations.

In reference to the omission of corporations from the bill, which has been very generally commented on by the press, he said: "All corporations are exempted from the provisions of this measure. In view of the fact that a very large percentage of all of the business of the country is done by incorporated companies, it seems strange that this bill should not affect them. It seems that they should be subjected to these provisions in any view of the case. If a corporation has a claim against an individual, it may proceed against him in bankruptcy; why should not the reverse of the proposition be true? Why should any discrimination be made in favor of or against corporations? This provision does not seem to be equitable as between individuals and corporations where they are opponents in business.

"Is it fair or just to subject one class to proceedings in bankruptcy and not the other? If a bankruptcy law is considered onerous to debtors, why should individuals and not corporations be subjected to it? If, on the other hand, it is considered a benefit, why should any individual enjoy such benefit when conducting his affairs in his own name, and be deprived of it simply because he has seen fit to associate others with him in a corporation? This distinction will make it necessary for persons extending credit to have two rules by which they will be governed, one relating to applications for credit from individuals and the other from corporations. This distinction did not exist in any one of our three old bankruptcy laws, and does not exist in any of the bankruptcy laws of other countries."

As to the probable views of debtors concerning the bill, he said: "There is no right which an honest insolvent would enjoy under this bill which would not, in my judgment, be more perfectly enjoyed under one which was comprehensive of the subject."

Involuntary Features of the Bill Nugatory.

In reply to an inquiry as to the rights of creditors in involuntary proceedings, the answer was as follows: "While the bill provides that debtors who have committed actual fraud may be proceeded against in bankruptcy, still there is no provision by which their property, which they were actively engaged in making away with, could be seized at the instance of creditors upon their giving bond. The absence of this provision seems to render the involuntary features of the bill practically nugatory."

In speaking generally, Judge Torrey said: "This bill is at variance with the views of the debtors and creditors, who have for many years advocated the passage of our bill.

The Integrity of Credit Transactions Should Be Upheld.

"Our friends believe that there ought to be enacted under the provisions of the Federal Constitution a National bankruptcy law which will uphold the integrity of all transactions on credit, under the provisions of which the equitable rights of all debtors and all creditors will be available to them, providing that the estates of debtors who are dishonest or become insolvent and are unable or unwilling to prevent preferences among their creditors, or who are insolvent and unable to pay or renew after protracted defaults their commercial paper for large amounts, shall be rateably divided among their creditors; making secure the discharge of all unfortunate honest debtors, and so strengthening credit as to enable them to regain their lost fortunes."

Concerning the possibility of securing the enactment of such a law, he said: "I have unbounded confidence in the integrity of the members of Congress; our bill has suffered, it is true, a temporary defeat in the Senate, but I have not the slightest doubt that Congress will respond to the demands made by the people for the passage of a law which shall be comprehensive of the whole subject."

DEATH OF J. D. SPRAKER.

A Son-in-Law of John H. Starin a Victim of Malaria in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 16.—J. D. Sraker, son-in-law of John H. Starin, died here at 8 o'clock this morning of malaria and heart affection. He was buried this evening at 6 o'clock.

J. D. Spraker's address in this city is at 62 West Forty-fifth Street. It was said at the house last night that no word had been received as to his death. It was also said that he has been absent from home for about a year, traveling, but that of late no communication had come from him. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. Howard Carroll.

Mr. Spraker was formerly a merchant, in business at 93 West Street, but retired. Mrs. Spraker and three children are in this city at the house in West Forty-fifth Street.

Some Must Be Mistaken.

From The Church Economist.

The Chairman of a committee on calling a new pastor, in a Brooklyn church, has received letters from four applicants, who write that they have had an undoubted summons to that pulpit from Above. In the case of three of these candidates there must be a mistake somewhere.

SAILORS SING OLD HUNDRED

A Picturesque Religious Service on Board the British Bark Snowdon by the Reformed Crew.

PAUL KORN, THE EVANGELIST

He Is a Preacher of Striking Individuality and Much Influence Among His Mates—Salvation Army Did Not Recognize Him—Capt. Rowland's Comments.

All people that on earth do dwell
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him serve with mirth, His praise forth tell;
Come ye before Him and rejoice.

Strangely the strains of "Old Hundred" sounded to the ears of excursionists on passing craft. Sung my manly voices, in which were mingled the accents of many nationalities, the familiar hymn was heard midst unfamiliar environment. For a fact it is that from the deck of a merchant sailing vessel the hymn of praise but rarely jibes with the "heave ho" of the sailor man.

And so it was that the good bark Snowdon, laying to an anchor in the shadow of Liberty's statue, was the observed of all eyes—of all which had read of Paul Korn, the sailor evangelist, and of his disciples in the crew, and of all who heard their song of faith that came from over the lofty bulwarks.

The Snowdon came in Friday after seventeen months' voyaging from Hamburg to New Castle, N. S. W., and thence to Honolulu, whence she brought a cargo of sugar to New York. She had hardly anchored before the bay boatmen were talking of the crew, which had fallen under the influence of Paul Korn, able seaman, who wore the cap of the Salvation Army, and who had converted half of their number.

It was 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Seated along a spare topsail yard on the forward deck, were thirteen seamen in the rough togs of merchant sailors. Some were barefooted, others wore boots or clumsy shoes. There were trousers with varicolored patches, sewed in with twine, and there were blouses or just cheap shirts, with a single strap over the shoulder for suspenders. There were caps and old felt hats knocked to a point at the crown and with brims turned down.

Capt. Rowland, the skipper of the British craft, was aft in his cabin, but the mate, Owen Williams, sat at one end of the spare stick in the row with the sailors, while on the hatch combing sat Paul Korn. Paul had hoped that some of the Salvation Army men would attend the afternoon service, but none had come. Capt. Rowland graciously received the reporters who went aboard and talked of his crew.

As he finished Paul Korn presented himself at the door of the cabin and saluted the Captain respectfully. Capt. Rowland knew what he wanted and presently brought from a cabinet two books. They were hymn books. He gave them to Korn, and Korn gave one of them to the reporters, who went with him forward.

Pen Picture of the Preacher.

The men took their seats. The curious collection of musical instruments that were described yesterday in the story of Paul Korn's work among the sailors and their prayer meetings were not in sight. Paul said that the meeting might seem more solemn to the visitors if these Salvation Army adjuncts were dispensed with.

Paul took his place at the hatch, facing the others. He wore the cap and coat of the Salvation Army, which he joined out in Australia, but an ordinary pair of cheap trousers and heavy shoes, laced with a bit of twine, and over the tops of them hung his socks, in sorry need of mending. Six feet high he stands, broad shouldered and erect, the intelligence of his big, dark eyes, his bronzed and black-bearded countenance in marked contrast to the type of sea lawyer who usually is leader in a ship's company.

"Old Hundred" was sung first, followed by "What a Friend We Have in Jesus!" Then Paul said: "Let us pray." He knelt down at the hatch, and the others, removing their caps, knelt or bowed their heads. Paul prayed in a clear, resonant voice, in which only a slight German accent was noticed. This is his prayer:

"Dear Lord, we come before Thee and thank Thee for all that Thou hast done for us. Thou hast brought this ship through the perils of the deep; Thou hast said to the waters, 'Peace, be still,' and hast brougnt us safe into this port and permitted us to gather here this day to worship Thee. O Lord, bless all that are in this ship. Bless the Captain, and be Thou with him; bless the officers and bless my shipmates, and bless the strangers who have come here to visit us, and may this meeting work together with Thy grace for the good of all."

The sailors then joined in singing "Nearer My God to Thee," and then Paul read the Twenty-third Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want," and after that the parable of the sower, eighth chapter of Luke. Before Paul spoke to this as his text the crew sang "Gates Ajar," coming out strong in the chorus, "Oh, depth of mercy, can it be, that gate was left ajar for me."

Paul likened the soil to the hearts of men and the seed to the word of God. Among other things he said:

"Many there are who, when they see atheists and infidels prosper, say that there is no justice in God's plan. They are many who, when they see fine temples going up, say: 'We will belong to this church,' but, when they see Christians downtrodden, say: 'We'll have nothing to do with this religion.' As long as religions walk in silver slippers there will be thousands of worshippers. There are many who content themselves with good works, but good works without faith in the Lord Jesus will not save."

Musical Instruments Brought Out.

The musical instruments were then brought out, and the services ended with the playing and singing of the Doxology.

Paul was asked something about his pedigree. He said he was born in 1870. His father is paymaster of the Garde Cuirassiers of the German Army. He has a sister and three brothers in Berlin, one of the latter being an officer in the army. He said that he had received a good education, having studied French, Greek, Latin, and mathematics. He went to sea first in 1886, and he liked the life. He joined the Salvation Army at Port Adelaide, and on returning to Berlin in 1895 shipped on the Snowdon.

At the break of the poop deck on the Snowdon is the English standard, and under it the motto, "Dieu et mon droit." On either side are "Snowdon—Liverpool," in gilt lettersr.

Capt. Rowland thinks a good deal of his men. They have been with him seventeen months, and he has never had any trouble with them. Though not a professing Christian himself, he said that he looked with favor on their religious zeal. Korn shipped with the rest of them at Hamburg, and his individuality, the Captain said, won for him the respect of his mates, who had more readily, in consequence, listened to his teachings. Without disparaging their religious devotion, the Captain, however, was evidently of the opinion that his method of discipline had something to do with the harmony and good feeling that existed aboard.

"The Yankee Captains at Honolulu were jealous of me because I got along so well with my men," said he. "But I only treat them like men, and I won't let the mates call them out of their names. That's the secret of it."

Ether Has No Substance.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Ether is not matter, has no density, and consequently is not affected by solid bodies moving through space. That is practically the result arrived at by Prof. A. A. Michelson and his assistant, Dr. Mann, at the University of Chicago. The experiments that have lasted for several months came to an end Tuesday with what is known to scientists as a negative result. Prof. Michelson has chronicled the results attained in an exhaustive treatise, which will soon be made public. In this he explains the various steps in what probably have been the most extensive experiments ever attempted in this connection. He not only covers the experiments just concluded, but embodies the results of a dozen years. It is to the effect that ether has neither substance nor density, and can therefore not be classed with matter. What was first supposed to be evidence of progression toward a positive result was apparent, but later, when the averages were figured out, Prof. Michaelson thought himself warranted in announcing to the world that the mysterious question had been answered negatively.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON,
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

THE
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the mortgage deed of trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 99 bonds of $100 each, 19 bonds of $500 each, 338 bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, being all of the bonds outstanding of said issue, were this day, in our presence, fairly, and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. These bonds will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of June next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

99 BONDS AT $100.

67 202 325 599 819 1111 1399 1684 1841 2080
82 211 378 601 875 1116 1411 1689 1873 2089
91 218 483 602 910 1131 1473 1713 1874 2091
93 236 455 618 943 1172 1481 1732 1891 2111
129 251 520 632 992 1219 1498 1739 1921 2112
135 254 538 638 1005 1237 1547 1741 1966 2116
138 266 542 646 1018 1318 1571 1742 1999 2128
169 306 548 651 1054 1380 1615 1746 2015 2178
170 308 574 700 1068 1359 1631 1762 2021 2184
177 309 590 810 1104 1362 1665 1839 2066 ....

19 BONDS AT $500.

64 94 120 152 184 233 348 358 381 397
75 117 149 164 186 298 353 376 382 ....

338 BONDS AT $1,000.

20 1017 1984 2851 3652 4308 5001 5700 6323 6878
92 1092 1992 2866 3671 4328 5006 5733 6351 6883
123 1120 1994 2923 3706 4339 5031 5743 6359 6887
126 1223 2006 2938 3717 4366 5058 5760 6365 6892
127 1231 2009 2957 3737 4398 5095 5781 6399 6897
132 1331 2036 2959 3771 4399 5133 5807 6424 6923
136 1333 2068 2979 3793 4415 5229 5815 6437 6973
138 1350 2075 3014 3821 4417 5236 5817 6443 6988
167 1371 2115 3043 3833 4437 5304 5853 6490 6999
209 1406 2120 3048 3852 4453 5324 5887 6496 7013
229 1432 2153 3055 3934 4464 5366 5884 6499 7044
278 1482 2166 3059 3948 4468 5383 5921 6505 7048
289 1497 2196 3068 3974 4551 5401 5971 6506 7210
309 1499 2208 3071 3982 4552 5426 5990 6518 7265
311 1519 2218 3073 3985 4556 5432 5993 6535 7276
361 1531 2260 3107 3987 4561 5454 6021 6538 7360
408 1553 2348 3112 4000 4578 5460 6025 6544 7362
428 1567 2364 3130 4015 4588 5478 6034 6547 7385
435 1594 2375 3272 4023 4609 5493 6054 6563 7390
436 1637 2426 3300 4034 4648 5494 6092 6569 7409
437 1648 2449 3303 4048 4676 5500 6108 6586 7410
459 1663 2528 3306 4115 4716 5503 6147 6588 7414
498 1666 2531 3326 4129 4724 5513 6153 6597 7415
513 1707 2550 3343 4149 4743 5544 6169 6606 7416
535 1718 2556 3388 4166 4779 5556 6177 6636 7449
554 1741 2650 3453 4178 4781 5557 6180 6657 7473
577 1781 2655 3471 4179 4790 5570 6206 6708 7474
667 1849 2670 3476 4200 4807 5571 6259 6710 7517
784 1900 2708 3495 4241 4829 5580 6266 6715 7527
812 1905 2754 3525 4255 4861 5608 6272 6742 7528
880 1939 2772 3533 4260 4867 5618 6292 6835 7530
906 1947 2774 3545 4268 4870 5626 6293 6859 7542
956 1958 2780 3609 4281 4955 5676 6294 6876 7555
970 1978 2807 3614 4294 4970 5683 6311 ....

DRAWING NO. 20.
New York, March 11, 1897.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Trustees.
J. A. ROOSEVELT, }

NOTE.—Bonds of the following numbers and denominations drawn for redemption under previous calls are still outstanding, viz.:

7th call, payable July 1, 1887, No. 6262, at $1,000
8th call, payable July 1, 1888, No. 5407, at. 1,000
13th call, payable July 1, 1892, No. 2451, at. 1,000
18th call, payable Nov. 1, 1895, No. 2626, at. 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 415, at. 1,000
19th call, payable Mch 13, 1896, No. 2245, at. 1,000
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 1907, at. 100
19th call, payable Mch. 13, 1896, No. 1932, at. 100

Also the following coupons outstanding from called bonds:

Coupon No. 14, due July 1, 1886, from Bond No. 3265 ..... $35.00
Coupon No. 21, due Jany. 1, 1890, from Bond No. 6355 ..... 35.00
Coupon No. 23, due Jany. 1, 1891, from Bond No. 116 ..... 3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 1380 ..... 3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 1252 ..... 3.50
Coupon No. 28, due July 1, 1893, from Bond No. 6560 ..... 35.00
Coupon No. 29, due Jany. 1, 1894, from Bond No. 1838 ..... 3.50

NOTICE.
Holders of Northern Pacific First Mtge. Terminal Bonds
will please report the amount of bonds they hold to
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & SONS,
31 Broad St., New York.
The purpose being to secure co-operation in the protection of their interests.
May 15, 1897.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The week just gone by or, for that matter, the several weeks just gone by have been remarkable for one feature only—stagnation. Each day seems to have made more and more apparent to Wall Street the fact that speculation by the public is still decreasing. Each day increases the discouragement and disgust of commission houses and traders alike. The brokers see customers dropping off one by one and daily transactions perceptibly growing smaller; the traders encounter a market hard to influence and dangerous to attempt to scalp. And so all of Wall Street, professional and otherwise, is sick at heart and weary.

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The grave question of whether or not Wall Street will ever again see that activity which is now spoken of as having characterized the "old days" is freely and seriously discussed every day. But hard times—hard times which seriously affect the pocket—make pessimists out of the most hopeful of men, and when a long and practically unbroken sequence of disappointments (such as Wall Street has met with through recent years) make hope seem almost foolish, men are apt to allow considerations of past misfortunes to bias judgment.

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And Wall Street is looking at the prospect for security values just as it looks upon the prospect for its own business. For years it has expected a substantial improvement in prices. Its hopes have been buoyed up many times by 'temporary betterment, but as many times have they been killed by subsequent declines of greater extent, until at last, disheartened and tired, the rank and file has given itself up to pessimism and cynicism. Wall Street is becoming bearish alike on itself and its securities.

But is not Wall Street following its usual custom and becoming bearish at the bottom?

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It is admitted everywhere in financial circles that at the moment bad conditions are ruling. Doubts and uncertainties of all kinds have combined to depress business and deaden the spirit of progress; public confidence lies trembling and hesitant, fearing another of the crushing blows so many of which have come so unexpectedly in the past few years. Speculative activity has disappeared, from an emptiness of the public purse and an acute appreciation of recent losses.

***

Yet, with a full understanding of all these things, there is in the minds of cautious, conservative, thoughtful men a belief that out of all this chaos order is still bound to come. Men of experience and of practical knowledge, men of stability and of wealth, men of reputation and of judgment, are emphatic, if not quite outspoken, in predicting an early turn of the tide and a resumption of progress—a rehabilitation of confidence, an improvement substantial and of consequence throughout the whole business world.

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Uncertainties there are still which must be disposed of, bad factors which must be eliminated. But current facts show that industry is shaking off its lethargy and giving evidences of sturdy life again. There is less hesitation to be found in trade circles; the old spirit of progress is again showing a tendency to assert itself. It may move slowly and cautiously at first, but such movements are not the less significant for that. Caution and safety of foothold mean more to the thinking man than rapidity involving recklessness.

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Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Chi. & Northwest. pf. 1 — Nat. Lead pf. 1¼
C., Mil. & St. P. pf. 1 — Nor. & Western pf. 3⅜
Manhattan 1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs. 2⅜ — N. J. Central 2⅞
Balt. & Ohio 1¼ — N. Central 1
Brook. Union Gas 2⅛ — N. Y. C. & St. L. 2⅛ 2d pf. 2½
Chicago Gas 2⅜
Chi., Burl. & Qy. 1¼ — N. Y., Sus. & W. pf. 1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. 1¼ — St. P. & Omaha 1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 1 — Southern Ry. pf. 1
Consol. Gas 4⅜ — Tenn. Coal & Iron 1⅜
Del. & Hudson 1⅜ — U. S. Rubber pf. 1½
Minn. & St. L. 2

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s. 1½ — Or., R. & Nor. 4s. 1
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st. 1¼ — P., Shen. & L. E. 1st. 1
Erie, 3d mtge. 1½ — St. P. 1st, D. & G. 1½
Int. & G. Nor. 1st. 1½ — So. 5s. 1¼
Iron Mt. 1st, Ark. Branch 1½ — Stand. R. & T. 6s. 2
Kan. & Texas 2d. 1¼ — Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. 3
Kent. Cent. 4s. 1¼ — Ulster & Del. con. 1
Norf. & West. con. 2 — West. Pac. 1st. 1

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s. 2 — North Ohio 1st. 1
Chi. & N. P. 1st, R. 1½ — Erie prior lien. 1
Ry. 1½

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The following table gives the highest, lowest, and closing prices of the week, with the closing prices of the corresponding date last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last May 16, '96.
American Cotton Oil	12	11¼	11¼	13½
American Cotton Oil pf.	59½	55	55	55
American Express	113½	113½	113½	..
Am. Spirits Mfg.	11⅝	10⅜	10½	..
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30¼	29	29	..
American Sugar Refs.	116¾	112¾	112¾	122⅝
American Sugar Refs. pf.	104	103	103	103¼
American Tobacco	72⅜	70½	70½	65
Ann Arbor pf.	25½	25¼	25¼	..
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	10⅝	10¼	10¼	..
Atch. Top. & S. Fé pf.	20⅜	19	19	23
Baltimore & Ohio	11⅝	11¼	11¼	17½
Bay State Gas	9⅞	8⅝	9⅜	30½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20¼	20¼	20¼	23½
Brooklyn Union Gas	107	103¾	106⅝	..
Buf., Roch. & Pitts.	10⅜	10¼	10¼	..
Canada Southern	47½	46¾	46⅞	49⅞
Canadian Pacific	54¼	54	54	60½
Central Pacific	7½	7⅛	7⅛	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16	16	16⅞
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	75⅝	72½	72⅜	79
Chicago Gas	83⅜	78⅜	79¼	67½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74⅞	72⅜	72⅜	77½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	132	131	132	132
Chicago & Northwestern	106½	103½	103⅝	104¾
Chicago & Northwest. pf.	154	154	154	149
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	64⅜	62	62½	69⅝
Clev., Chi. & St. L.	26⅝	26	27	33⅜
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16½	15⅝	16¼	20⅜
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	18⅜	18¼	18¼	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	163½	159½	159½	156
Delaware & Hudson	104¾	104¼	104¾	125½
Del., Lack. & Western	149	148	148	161½
Edison El. Il. of N. Y.	111¼	110	111¼	..
Ed. El. Il. of Brooklyn	106	104	105	..
Erie	12½	12¼	12¼	14⅝
Erie 1st pf.	29½	28½	29½	37
Ft. W. & D. C. Sta.	5	4⅞	5	..
General Electric	31⅞	31	31	33⅜
Great Northern pf.	120	120	120	..
Green Bay & Winona	30	30	30	..
Illinois Central	93½	93	93	..
Illinois Steel Co.	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	..
Lacledo Gas	22¾	22	22	27¼
Laclede Gas pf.	80	78	78¼	..
Lake Erie & Western	14	14	14	17½
Lake Erie & West. pf.	64	62	62	69¾
Lake Shore	164½	164¼	164¼	149
Louisville & Nashville	45¾	43⅝	43⅝	50¼
Manhattan Con.	85⅞	82¼	84⅝	102¼
Metropolitan Traction	106	104⅝	104⅞	106½
Minn. & St. Louis	16	15	15	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	10⅜	11	11⅜
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	27⅝	26¾	26⅝	24⅝
Missouri Pacific	13½	12¾	12⅝	24⅜
Morris & Essex	164	164	164	..
National Lead Co.	25¼	24	24	25⅝
National Lead Co. pf.	93	91¼	92¼	91¼
Nat. Starch 2d pf.	12	12	12	..
N. J. Central	78⅜	76¼	77⅝	104⅜
N. Y. Central	100⅜	98⅝	98⅝	96⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27½	25	25	33⅜
N. Y., Sus. & Western	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	8½
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	21	19	20½	24
Norfolk & Western	10½	10⅜	10⅜	..
Nor. & Western pf.	26¼	24⅝	26⅜	..
North American	4⅜	4	4	5⅞
Northern Pacific	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
Northern Pacific pf.	37⅜	35⅞	35⅞	..
Ontario Mining	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	..
Ontario & Western	14	13½	13½	14¾
Ore. Ry. & Nav. pf.	45½	43	45½	..
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	..
Pacific Mail	28¼	27	27	25½
Peo., Decatur & Ev.	½	½	½	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	12½	12½	12½	..
Pullman Palace Car Co.	157½	157½	157½	159
Rome, W. & Og.	118	118	118	..
Reading	19⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
Reading 1st pf.	41⅜	39¾	39¾	..
Reading 2d pf.	24⅜	23	23½	..
St. L. & San Fran.	4½	4¼	4¼	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	39½	38¼	39	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	..
St. Louis Southwestern	3	3	3	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	7	6¼	6¼	..
St. P., Minn. & Man.	117	116½	117	..
St. Paul & Omaha	57⅜	55	55⅜	43½
Silver Bullion certs.	61	61	61	..
Southern Pacific	15½	14¾	14¾	19¼
Southern Railway	8	7½	7½	9⅝
Southern Railway pf.	27	25¼	25¼	20½
Standard R. & T.	7½	6¾	6¾	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅜	18½	18¾	20⅝
Texas Pacific	9	8⅝	9	8¼
Third Avenue	150	149	150	..

	High-est.	Low-est.	Last.	Last May 16, '96.
Union Pacific	7⅞	5⅝	6½	7⅞
Union Pacific, D. & G.	1⅝	1½	1½	..
United States Leather	7¼	7	7	9
United States Leath. pf.	55½	52¾	53	64⅝
United States Rubber	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	23½
United States Rubber pf.	63¾	62	62	80⅝
Wabash	5⅛	4⅝	5	6⅝
Wabash pf.	13¼	12½	12⅝	17⅞
Western Union Tel.	77⅛	75½	76⅞	84⅝
Wheel. & Lake Erie	1	1	1	9¼
Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	3¼	3	3	37⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was easy, with rate at 1@1½ per cent., with the average of loans about 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good single names.

The Bank of England lost £33,131 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 51.60, became 51.40 per cent. The bank's minimum rate of discount was reduced from 2½ to 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 24,650,000f. gold and 1,750,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange closed steady to firm. Posted rates, $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86⅛@$4.86⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅝@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85⅛@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—10c discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; banks, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 16.—The tone of the Stock Exchange has greatly improved, and the revival of business is extending into all the markets. The rise is largely due to the more pacific aspect of affairs in South Africa, while the apparent end of the Eastern war has brought a host of buyers who are anxious to get in at the present low prices, though the resumption of hostilities caused a slight setback.

There is an active demand in gold for the Continent; but large shipments are on the way from Australia and Africa, and money rates continue low.

All foreign stocks show better figures. Greeks are rising, on the general belief that Greek finances will be placed under European control. Argentines, Brazilians, and Peruvians all show a considerable rise, and Americans joined in the activity in the early part of last week, though they fell off again somewhat on news of the revival of the tension with Spain over Cuba. There have been large purchases in Norfolk and Western, which continues to advance. The remainder of the American list has shown little change, but where there has been any, it has been for the better.

There has been an active demand for London Dock shares, on the strength of increased business.

WHY WALL STREET SUFFERS.

Many and various are the reasons ascribed for the existing stagnation in Wall Street, and the lack of speculative spirit which has for some time past been a matter of serious consideration among Stock Exchange houses. Mr. F. J. Lisman, the well-known bond expert, has some views on the question with which he is frank and outspoken. They are views which are doubtless shared by many Wall Street men, but few wish to admit them as being true. Mr. Lisman said Saturday, in talking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"We have had stagnation in Wall Street now for a very long time—stagnation which has been disheartening to every one. No Wall Street man needs to be told that the public has stopped speculating. The old aggressive spirit is dead, for the time being, at least. There is no longer any snap and vigor to the security markets, either in stocks or in bonds. While there is much talk and various reasons given for this state of affairs, there is one great truth which must be apparent to every one who is at all conversant with the situation, and which should be faced and met squarely.

"The spirit of speculation has been stunned and well nigh killed by the great number of capitalized deficits with which investors and speculators alike have been loaded up in Wall Street. Every one has in his strong box masses of worthless paper, which represent to their owner money wasted, and but little hope of ever returning to him the cash they really stand for. People have these things, and they keep them in the hope that some day some one will come along with a bull market and offer a little more than present quotations.

"You are continually meeting with people who say, when asked why they are no longer active in the speculative markets, that as soon as they can get out of such stock or such a lot of bonds, they will be ready to come back into the market. If they were to put a match to what they already own, and reconcile themselves to pocketing their losses, they would do good, not only to themselves, but to every one else.

"For years we have had reorganizations that have meant nothing else than increased capitalization and increased burdens to stockholders. There have been new securities of every sort and description until at last the markets have come to be simply clogged with great masses of deficits capitalized and turned into non-interest-bearing securities. That is the curse of Wall Street to-day. Roads which years ago were capitalized for a few millions and whose stock then represented something real and tangible have fallen upon hard times, been reorganized, the amount of their bonds doubled, their power to meet even their funded debt seriously impaired, and their power to pay anything on their stocks completely exhausted.

"Stocks and bonds have been issued with the full knowledge of their worthlessness, but with the idea that some time when prices are booming somebody will come along and pay something for them. The holder of such securities is still waiting for such times. Until they come and as long as he holds his worthless bits of paper he considers himself tied up—too much so to dabble in speculation. This state of affairs is not to be found in Europe. Over there when they have a reorganization it means something. When they run into a period of depression they reduce their capitalization. Here in America when times are bad we increase it—increase our debts of all kinds.

"It is from recklessness of this sort that Wall Street is suffering to-day and is likely to suffer for years to come. We have too many worthless things in the market. There are $100,000,000 of them floating around waiting to be bought and preventing any movement in securities. How can we hope to move prices upward when there is hanging over the market such a vast quantity of valueless stocks and bonds?"

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@61¾c.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61¼c per ounce, and Mexican silver dollars 48@49½c.

Bar silver in London, 28 1-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,552,417, and the exports for the same period $13,021,350. The net exports, therefore, have been $11,468,933. The net imports for the same period in 1896 were $9,654,308, against net exports in 1895, $14,216,314; in 1894, $20,653,912, and in 1893, $51,493,581.

AS TO OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Mr. G. W. Dougherty, one of the veteran outside security brokers of Wall Street and head of the Stock Exchange house of G. W. Dougherty & Co., said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in talking of the outside security market:

"The market for securities of the gas, street railway, and ferry companies of our large cities, which is outside of the Stock Exchanges to a great extent, affords a field of operation for the investor and speculator unlike a Stock Exchange market, inasmuch as the disturbing influences of European complications, rate cutting, and Stock Exchange manipulation, whether by room traders, speculative railroad Directors, or bucket-shop combinations, do not make prices. The securities in question stand on their merits as to earning power, as shown by their yearly reports and weekly returns of earnings, which can be understood without the aid of an expert accountant and of second sight, and increased earning power would seem to be as certain as the growth of our large cities is a certainty.

"There is no reason why the investor should get only 2 per cent, in the money-market, or 3 per cent. in municipal bonds, or 4 per cent. from the best railroad bonds and stocks, nor for the speculator to be satisfied with the meagre profits in listed stocks should his account survive the shock of European cables and of Washington telegrams.

"The investor can safely place his money in many sound unlisted securities on a 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. basis, and, by taking the same chances he takes in the stock market, on a 8 to 9 per cent. basis.

"As a sample of what there has been for the speculator in less than sixty days in the outside market, on stocks nearer home than Oregon, Colorado, or Arizona, take two local gas companies' securities. On April 2 East River common sold at 53; now it is 60. On that date East River preferred sold at 89; since then it has been 99. So with Standard Gas. On April 2 the common was quoted at 85½ and the preferred at 111. Now they are 105 and 121, respectively. And so it is with others.

"A condition especially inviting to the speculator is the fact that several of the street railway stocks are now selling at from 70 to 58 per cent. of prices already made for the same securities when their earning power was less, as, for example, Columbus Street Railway, which pays regular dividends of 4 per cent., has a record of 65. To-day it is selling under 45. North Shore Traction common has sold at 44, and is now about 22.

"It is not my purpose to do anything other than invite the investor and speculator to look for money where there has been and must be much of it, rather than to confine his pasturage to the arid ground of the Stock Exchanges. The old timers of 1879 to 1881 dwell with infinite pleasure on their experiences in the outside market of those days."

TOUCHING GENERAL ELECTRIC.

General Electric is one of the stocks which acts strangely. Much has developed in its favor, but its quotation has kept continually soft. The success of the new electric equipment adopted by the New Haven Railroad in handling heavy traffic means so much for the General Electric Company that the stock ought to have shown great strength. It seems evident that influential insiders want to keep quotations from showing too much immediate buoyancy.

WALL STREET AND WASHINGTON.

Once more Wall Street is keeping a watchful eye on Washington. The operations of houses having connections with the capital, and which have been known in the past to handle the speculative accounts of statesmen, are once again being closely followed. And as they openly buy or sell, both bulls and bears take advantage of the fact, and make an argument out of it. Possibilities of Senatorial action, and the probabilities that Pennsylvania Avenue commission houses will reflect coming events, are fully realized by Wall Street.

LONDON EXPECTS MORE GOLD.

The London Statist (just received here) says, regarding the London money market and the demand for gold:

"The demand for gold in the open market has become much less pronounced. The demand for Japan has for the moment ceased, but it may at any time be renewed. All idea of dearer money owing to the Continental and Japanese demand for gold has, however, been removed by the gold shipments from the United States, a further amount having been dispatched from New York this week. It is expected that whatever gold is required by the Continent or Japan will be largely supplied from the United States. Our foreign trade returns indicate that the United States are buying European goods very heavily. Gold will probably be sent in payment, especially as American exports of produce are now becoming small."

A SIGNIFICENT EPISODE.

The reported appearance a few days ago of a number of representatives of Wall Street houses—and Stock Exchange houses at that—before the United States Grand Jury, ostensibly to give such information as in their power concerning the operations of bucket shops and discretionary pool games, has more significance than the Street generally has attached to it. THE NEW YORK TIMES has several times stated that the end of the crusade against irregular operations on the floor of the Stock Exchange is not yet come. Indictments and convictions will follow. Future developments and appearances of Wall Street men before the United States Grand Jury should be closely watched and considered as meaning much.

A FEW BOSTON REMARKS.

The Boston Herald quotes a prominent citizen of Kansas as saying:

"New England is not what it used to be. The New England men who made money in the West have passed away, and their places are now occupied by sons, administrators, and trustees, who either lack the courage or the freedom to put money back in the West where most of it was made."

Whereat The Herald remarks:

"Put money back in the West, where most of it was made!" They might be delighted to do so if they could get back what they had already put there. New England probably has more money in the West, invested or irretrievably lost, than it ever had before. The West, in parts, not as a whole, has played the spider and fly act quite too literally for the East to seek fresh Western investments with the avidity of the earlier days. What with Western repudiation of mortgage obligations and hostile legislation against railroads, and free silver propaganda, the East would be foolhardy to turn from safe home investments to doubtful Western commitments. If the West would invite Eastern capital, let the West treat it as the pioneers treated it. Capital covets fair treatment, and rarely turns from the field where it is extended.

AS CHICAGO VIEWS IT.

In commenting on the defeat of the Humphrey bills by the Illinois Legislature and the bad effect of that episode upon Mr. Yerkes's West Chicago stock, The Chicago Times-Herald says:

The selling of West Chicago was fairly well distributed. After the price touched 96 there was some good buying, apparently from investors. At 94½ the stock is selling at about the same price it did early in February, before the street-railway bills were introduced. It seems to be the impression of the street that present prices are about what they will remain until some further steps are taken by the street railroad companies.

While the street-railway bills and their fate caused a great deal of talk on La Salle Street, there was a general disposition to let serious discussion drop with the day's business. It was a matter, however, of congratulation that the agitation was over, for the time being at least.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in reserve of $394,525. The banks now hold $44,490,500 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $1,031,000, an increase in specie of $561,500, an increase in legal tenders of $2,950,900, an increase of deposits of $1,851,500, and a decrease in circulation of $188,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	May 15, '97.	May 8, '97.	May 16, '96.
Loans	$505,961,100	$504,930,100	$476,458,400
Specie	88,132,200	87,570,700	60,114,300
Legal tenders	99,411,500	99,115,600	82,962,000
Net deposits	572,212,800	570,361,300	497,993,300
Circulation	14,484,100	14,672,300	14,382,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	May 15, '97.	May 8, '97.	May 16, '96.
Specie	$88,132,200	$87,570,700	$60,114,300
Legal tenders	99,411,500	99,115,600	82,962,000
Total, reserve	$187,543,700	$186,686,300	$143,076,300
Reserve required at deposits	143,053,200	142,590,325	124,498,325
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$44,490,500	$44,095,975	$18,577,975

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1897	$44,490,500	1892	$15,772,125
1896	18,577,975	1891	4,912,850
1895	37,587,900	1890	2,012,875
1894	78,999,125	1889	14,062,325
1893	17,785,025	1888	27,706,350

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
Bank of England.		
May 13, 1897	£36,229,587	.....
May 14, 1896	47,068,756	.....
Bank of France.		
May 13, 1897	78,166,491	£48,999,744
May 14, 1896	78,806,209	49,888,326
Bank of Germany.		
May 13, 1897	29,895,000	15,297,000
May 14, 1896	30,360,000	15,192,000
Austria-Hungary.		
May 13, 1897	32,748,000	12,606,000
May 14, 1896	26,933,000	12,792,000
Spain.		
May 13, 1897	8,578,000	10,421,000
May 14, 1896	8,404,000	10,680,000
Netherlands.		
May 13, 1897	2,630,000	6,800,000
May 14, 1896	2,627,000	6,947,000
Belgium.		
May 13, 1897	2,829,333	1,414,667
May 14, 1896	2,692,000	1,346,000
Total for the week	£190,887,408	£95,538,421
Total preceding week	188,229,112	95,192,690
Corresponding week last year	196,887,965	96,845,326

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$12,083,694
Corresponding week 1896	8,074,780
Since Jan. 1, 1897	208,069,606
Corresponding period 1896	184,501,737

Exports of Domestic Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$8,535,473
Corresponding week 1896	6,265,079
Since Jan. 1, 1897	187,212,602
Corresponding period 1896	134,731,359

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$136,111
Corresponding week 1896	99,467
Since Jan. 1, 1897	2,365,689
Corresponding period 1896	19,088,618

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$3,759,234
Corresponding week 1896	5,579,879
Since Jan. 1, 1897	30,520,268
Corresponding period 1896	47,478,123

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending May 15	$542,384,155
Balances week ending May 15	35,396,774
Exchanges week ending May 8	627,110,544
Balances week ending May 8	43,219,922
*Exchanges week ending May 1	492,572,286
*Balances week ending May 1	36,406,063
Exchanges week ending April 24	535,715,688
Balances week ending April 24	35,645,702
Exchanges week ending April 17	507,010,606
Balances week ending April 17	36,967,617
Exchanges week ending April 10	501,873,303
Balances week ending April 10	30,631,699

*Five days.

THE MANCHESTER MARKETS.

MANCHESTER, May 16.—Business in this market shows a great depression all round. Cloth and yarn sales are few and of small quantities, and idle looms are increasing rapidly. During the last four months the shipments of cloth to India show a decrease, which is estimated at the full product of 20,000 looms, working full time during the four months. No change is expected until the advent of the monsoon, which is due in the course of about three weeks.

Yarns are now beginning to feel the pinch seriously. Stocks are accumulating, and the spinning profit shows an average decrease since the beginning of the year of nearly a farthing per pound.

The French and German spinning industry is flourishing, and the looms, in strong contrast with those of

MANY POSTAL CRIMINALS

March and April Were Extremely Busy Months for the Whole Force of Inspectors.

STAMPS TEMPT THE BURGLARS

Hard Work in Investigating Big Offices—Men Who Remain Honest for Years Yield to Temptation and Become Desperate.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—"The months of March and April were busy times for our force of Inspectors," said Col. Wheeler, Chief Post Office Inspector, to-day. "In fact, during the past six months our men have had more work on hand than would seem possible for such a limited number to handle. We have just completed a thorough inspection of all Presidential Post Offices in the United States, in addition to our regular case work, which alone ordinarily keeps the Inspectors going day and night. There are nearly 4,000 Presidential Post Offices in this country, and some are very large offices. While it may seem easy to say 'make an inspection' of an office, yet it is quite another matter to properly complete it.

Inspecting the Big Offices.

"For instance, take a large office like New York City or Chicago. To make a thorough inspection of such an office requires the constant services of a half-dozen good Inspectors for a week or so. This will give an idea of the task which confronts an Inspector when it becomes necessary to 'check up' a big office of the first class. We had trouble with the St. Louis (Mo.) office because the cashier tried to conceal a deficit of some $15,000, but the Inspectors finally got down to the facts and the money was collected. In several other offices we also found something of the same nature, but in every instance we have collected the amount of the shortage, and the Government has not lost a dollar.

"The 'Post Office burglar' gives us a great deal of trouble. His advent in the annals of crime is but recent, yet he is a type peculiar to himself, and it would seem he has come to stay. Post Office burglars, as a rule, are the most desperate characters, possessing every cunning, and are alike ready to seize on any chance to 'lift' a 'bundle of stock' or 'crack' a safe—any method suits them, if it will enable them to get the 'boodle.'

"The plunder is usually in postage stamps, which are disposed of through the medium of a 'fence,' the burglar seldom realizing more than 40 per cent. on the real value of the stamps stolen; yet with this heavy discount, the occupation seems alluring and consequently keeps our men constantly on the alert. This class of depredation became so common that I found it necessary in 1894 to call especial attention to it in my annual report, and recommended to the Postmaster General that a series of rewards be offered for the apprehension of these criminals.

Fifty-three Burglars Caught.

"The suggestion was adopted, and has materially aided our men in ferreting out the perpetrators. We now have an annual appropriation from Congress for this purpose, and for the past three years the number of burglaries has fallen off in a slight degree. That the burglar is still at work, however, is attested by the fact that fifty-three were captured during March and April, although my opinion is the general result for the fiscal year will show still another decrease in the aggregate of Post Office robberies.

"A very interesting chapter in the history of crime can be made from that unfortunate trait in human nature which suddenly transforms the tried and trusted postal employe into a thief. I do not believe there is another service wherein so many cases are found as in the Postal Service of this country. Of course, thousands of men are employed, and it is but natural that weak ones should find positions of trust and then go wrong. But we still have another class; men who usually work from the lowest positions in an office to the highest; men who have been known for years to be as honest as the day is long; suddenly we receive complaints of losses, or of discrepancies, and then it becomes necessary to apply the test. In a great many instances, however, we find the trouble to be in quarters different than expected, but frequently the facts show that another name passes to the page of dishonor, prison, and ruin.

Victims of Sudden Depravity.

"When a thief once begins operations on the mails the element of chance is too great to resist, and it is that one fact which leads to his ultimate discovery. This is the hardest and most trying part of an Inspector's duty, for frequently it happens he is called upon to 'test' a man whom he has known for years to be all that an honest man can be; yet, withal, duty is plain, if harsh, and nothing but duty remains to the Inspector's choice. These cases are very distressing, and the desperate acts which actuates some of the principals when discovered is truly lamentable and pitiable in the extreme. I have received reports of some men attempting suicide, of others who attacked the Inspectors with murderous intent; in several cases Postmasters have killed themselves outright upon the discovery of some crookedness, and I now recall one instance wherein a Postmaster killed himself in a most brutal manner by using a butcher's knife. These are only the extremes, however, and as a rule these people are very docile and tractable upon discovery. During March and April we arrested 13 Postmasters, 6 Assistant Postmasters, 6 Post Office clerks, 3 letter carriers, 6 railway postal clerks, 1 mail carrier, and 2 employes of other classes.

"But criminal offenses in this service are not confined to burglars and postal employes. This is proved by the fact that we had to arrest 180 members of the general public because their acts were not in accord with the laws governing the use of the postal system. The average citizen, perhaps, is not aware of the restrictions placed upon the use to which the mails can be put, for we are frequently called upon to arrest somebody who has, in a fit of spite or anger, written something objectionable to the law on a postal card or an envelope; this class also includes lotteries, schemes to defraud, &c., &c."

Died at the Breakfast Table.

Eliza Cappell, sixty years old, who lived with her only son at 156 Newark Street, Hoboken, sat down to breakfast yesterday in apparent good health. A moment later she fell forward against the table, and died before a physician could be summoned. Heart disease was the cause.

Child's Fall Will Prove Fatal.

Luella Blamey, five years old, of 80 Zabriskie Street, Jersey City, fell from a third-story window yesterday. Her back was broken, and she also suffered internal injuries. There is no hope of her recovery. She was taken to Christ Hospital.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

83D ST., 14 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; single rooms; permanent or transient; references.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

JOHN McNEILL WILL SPEAK
IN COOPER UNION AUDITORIUM,
8TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.
AT NOON TO-DAY
IRA D. SANKEY WILL SING;
Also in Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Broadway and 34th St., at 8 P. M. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

Three (3) Debenture Bonds ($1,000 each) of the Manhattan Oil Company's, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, registered in name of the estate of A. B. Uline, with April 1st, 1897, and subsequent coupons attached. All persons are hereby cautioned against dealing in these bonds. Payment of coupons has been stopped. AMANDA M. ULINE, Executrix, care of Merchants' National Bank of Albany, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 28 Thompson Street, east side, 86 feet north of Grand Street, 19.2 by 94, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,878.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, road from King's Bridge to West Farms, northeast side, Lot 124 on map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 61 by 91 by 50 by 128, vacant. Due on judgment, $11,065.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, northeast corner of Webster Avenue and Spring, or One Hundred and Seventy-fourth, Street, 100 by 82.4 by 102.3 by 110.11, one-story frame building; One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 110.11 feet east of Webster Avenue, 40.1 by 101, by 47 by 102.3, vacant; 2,118 Second Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 17 by 66, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 40 West Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 358.3 feet west of Central Park West, 18.6 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,619; subject to another mortgage for $11,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, southeast corner of White Plains Boulevard and Cleveland Avenue, known as Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 104.9 by 219 by 100 by 196, vacant. Due on judgment, $7,918.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, 529 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 275 feet east of the Boulevard, 19.8 by 99.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,759.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y.; 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn; N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.; 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A GREAT CHANCE.

I have a very handsome 30-foot West End Av. private residence, northwest corner of 84th St., just taken in payment for a larger property, which I offer to sell at $40,000. This is your opportunity. Examine it (caretaker on premises) and secure a bargain.
CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION
Wednesday, May 26, 1897,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,
THE VALUABLE KEY PROPERTIES,
N. E. Cor. of 30th St. & 12th Ave.,
fronting on Hudson River.
Vacant plot, 31 feet 6 inches x 100 ft.,
20th St., N. S., 100 ft. West of 11th Ave.
Vacant plot, 175 ft. x 81 ft. 6 in.
30th St., n. s., 272 ft. 9½ in. e. of 11th Av.
Vacant plot, 48 ft. 0½ in. x 81 ft. 6 in.
By order of John A. King, surviving Executor of Estate of Mary King, dec'd.
60 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for five years at 5 per cent. interest.
Maps and further information may be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Carter & Ledyard, 54 Wall Street, Attorneys for the Executor, or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street, and 1 Madison Avenue.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE ALBERT
202 West 81st Street,
Near Riverside Park and Museum of Natural History; high ground; pure air; second flat; seven rooms and bath; very attractive; steam heat; hot water supplied; open plumbing; servants' stairs; hall boy in uniform; only $65. WARE & GIBBS, 451 Columbus Av., near 81st St.

TO RENT—From June 15 till Sept. 15, nicely furnished flat of seven rooms; hall attendance; West 60th St., one block from Central Park; price, $50 per month. Address F. H., Box 166 Times Office.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

A SMALL HOUSE IN FLATBUSH; 6 ROOMS, nicely furnished, $50 a month, with garden; convenient to trolley. For particulars apply Mrs. SCHELSHORN, 157 West 60th St., N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Noor,
Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—To rent for the Summer, stone house, stable, four acres lawn, 350 feet elevation, 12-mile view; everything first-class. W. A. CHILDS, Western Electric Company, corner Thames and Greenwich, New York.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; choice; well-furnished; cool; pine forests; fine bathing; circular J., 71 East 87th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NORWOOD PARK
A FEW COTTAGES TO RENT FOR SEASON 1897.
APPLY MUNRO'S PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Family Story Paper Building,
24-26 Vandewater St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

5 Acres for $100.

This property is located high and dry, free from any swamp land; if found otherwise after investigation, money refunded; it is beautifully located within about one mile of Centre Moriches, on Long Island, and will be sold on terms of $2 down, then $2 a month; see about this at once. Address WM. H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND small, with very good board; Summer prices. 42 East 21st St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?
Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure
AT MODERATE COST?
If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 118, 160, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 240 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.
"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.
On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

NEW YORK.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.
OPENS JUNE 19.....1,200 FEET ELEVATION
N. S. HOWE, Manager.
Post Office address Pawling, New York.
Mr. Howe will be at Windsor Hotel, New York City, until June 1, mornings.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, open from May to Dec.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

Adirondacks.

STEVENS HOUSE,
Lake Placid, N. Y.
Heart of the Adirondack Mountains.
New Features, Golf Links, &c.
OPEN MAY 15TH TO OCT. 15TH.
J. A. & G. A. STEVENS,
Owners and Proprietors.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH,
for season of 1897.
For all information call or address
W. H. PARKE,
115 Broadway, (Room 21,) 1 to 4 P. M.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
and Cottages. Open early in June.
40 minutes from New York via L. I. R. R.
NEW BOULEVARD FOR DRIVING AND BICYCLING COMPLETED TO THE HOTEL.
NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT.
New York Office, 203 Broadway.
A. E. DICK, LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR.
ROMER GILLIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MT. POCONO, PA.
"THE WISCASSET."
Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

VIRGINIA.

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS,
BATH CO., VA.,
ARE NOW OPEN TO GUESTS.
For circulars and information, write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

NEW ENGLAND.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOUSE
Newport, R. I. Opens June 26th.
Special Rates for July and the Season.
Bathing, Yachting, Wheeling, Polo, Tennis.
Good Food a specialty.
WARREN LELAND, Jr., Mgr't., Newport, R. I.
New York Office at WINDSOR HOTEL.

Hotel Humarock, HUMAROCK BEACH, SEA VIEW, MASS.
Right at water's edge; cool; no mosquitoes; no malaria. Send for illustrated booklet. Address FRED. MERRILL, Proprietor.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE ARGYLE, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Family boarding house, near depot; best accommodations; 26 large bedrooms, ocean view, covered piazzas, pleasant, quiet home; moderate rates. City address, 106 West 37th St.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS.
REOPENS OCTOBER 6TH.
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS.
Special attention paid to College Preparation.
Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work.
Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics.
Fully equipped Studio.

"From Kindergarten to High School."
THE HELBURN SCHOOL.
35 WEST 90TH STREET.
EXHIBIT OF PUPILS' WORK
From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Daily until May 21.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
John B. Diman (Harvard, A.M.) **Head Master**
Circular and references sent upon application.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

COUNTRY PIANO RENTING.
A specialty of SUMMER RENTING of HIGH-GRADE PIANOS and the necessary arrangements for proper handling upon arrival at destination. Also
IVERS & POND PIANOS
RENTED, SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS.
RENT APPLIED ON PURCHASE.
LOUIS J. JOSCELYN, 10 EAST 16TH ST.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, HOUSEMAID, or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—A lady wishes a situation for a young girl as chambermaid, housemaid, or chambermaid and waitress; can be highly recommended. Apply during the week between 10 and 12 o'clock at 75 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to get a situation for a good girl as chambermaid; will assist with waiting. Can be seen at her present employer's, 236 East 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. A. M., Box 814 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a position for her chambermaid and laundress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Present employer's, 41 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—First-class; first-class city reference. 923 Madison Av., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant young woman; best reference. 181 Waverley Place.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for her cook. She is highly recommended, strictly temperate, and honest. Can be seen at present employer's, 161 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; in private family for Summer; best references. A. H., 288 7th Av.

COOK, &c.—By reliable woman to cook, wash, and iron; would go to the country; city reference. 427 3d Av., near 30th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—In private family; best city reference. M. L., 217 West 36th St., ring three times.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as plain cook and laundress; best of references. 101 East 40th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two first-class Swedish girls; city or country; first-class references. 206 West 17th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman, to go out by day; laundress or housecleaning; best reference. Miss Burns, 306 East 35th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By French woman, to take family washing at home. Meylan, 27 West 19th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day, wishes a few more customers in private families. M. Tost, 124 West 47th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated and experienced North German with first-class references, for children; can teach kindergarten and music. Lang, 170 East 78th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young lady, Swiss-French, not speaking any English, as nursery governess. Mademoiselle, 25 West 74th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French lady, highly recommended, as governess or nursery governess; speaks German and Spanish. 64 East 55th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By accomplished young lady as housekeeper or take charge of bachelor apartment. Miss Maurdant, 340 West 59th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or SECOND LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; has lived out in Ireland. Call, from 10 to 3, at 974 8d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LADY'S MAID; EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER AND MILLINER; STYLISH; ACCOMPLISHED; EXTREMELY NEAT; GOOD HAIRDRESSER, PACKER, AND TRAVELER; REFERENCES. MISS CHAPMAN, 2,051 8TH AV.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; good hairdresser; best city reference. 9. G., 271 West 38th St., care Mrs. Horagen.

LADY'S MAID or NURSE.—By young German girl; good sewer; understands packing, or take charge of grown children; references. Faber, 237 East 87th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an educated German as lady's maid; good seamstress and packer, and understands dressmaking; best city references. M. H., 530 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady leaving the city about June 1 wishes a situation for a young girl as maid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; can be highly recommended. Can be seen until engaged at 75 Madison Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Will assist with housekeeping, chamberwork; good packer and traveler; also care of lady's wardrobe; willing and obliging; highest references; late employer can be seen. E. M., 554 3d Av.

MAID.—By competent Protestant; good seamstress, hairdresser, &c.; city reference. 189 East 80th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; excellent laundress and chambermaid; neat sewer; city or country. Call Monday, 356 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, by a competent young woman; thoroughly understands all branches; city or country; best city references. 181 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires to place laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, between 9 and 12, at 71 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable woman wishes family wash; best reference from private family. 236 West 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, in private family; best city reference. W. T., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress; best city references. M. K., Box 126 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; can do shirts, cuffs, collars, or cleaning. 416 East 70th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. 212 East 42d St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Present employer's. 156 West 36th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent, refined French person, speaking several languages, as nurse to growing children and invalid; no objection to traveling; does not get seasick; best city reference. Call two days, 451 Columbus Av., present employer.

NURSE.—By a professional nurse; just disengaged; physicians' and patients' highest references; chronic cases preferred; moderate. Rose, 1,628 Broadway.

NURSE.—By Swiss-French girl as nurse for growing children; willing and obliging; good reference. Marie, care Mrs. Meyer, 414 West 37th St.

NURSE.—Competent; takes entire charge of infant or walking children; first-class city reference. 268 West 72d St.

NURSE.—By competent German nurse; care of children; best references; city or country. 602 East 83d St., Mrs. Santo.

NURSE.—By young Englishwoman; Protestant; as nurse to infant or grown children; best city references. S., Box 50, 1,242 Broadway.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly competent, by Protestant woman. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

WET NURSE.—Speaks German, English; 23; child, 7 weeks old. Sarah Greenwald, by Klein, 73 Cannon St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID and SEAMstress.—By a competent lady seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; excellent references. 28 West 11th St., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—In linen room of hotel or hospital by a woman with years of experience; can furnish best references. Mrs. F. Harold, 210 East 33d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—KITCHENMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to place two of her servants; one as first-class waitress and the other as kitchenmaid, or to make herself generally useful. Apply, Monday, at present employer's, 29 West 48th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; assist with chamberwork; personal city reference. A. R., Box 291 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; understands her duties thoroughly; best city reference. A. M., 880 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—Can take full charge of dining room, serve all courses and wines, make salads, carve; excellent references; country preferred. 221 East 44th St.

WAITRESS.—Lady leaving city desires to secure position for her waitress in private family. 127 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Present employer's, 41 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as experienced waitress; five years' city reference. 408 Amsterdam Av., Clancy's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—Will assist with chamberwork; willing, honest, and capable. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class. Can be seen at present employer's, 37 East 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERator.—American; experienced; best references; Harlem unobjectionable; $10. B., Box 198 Times Office.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Exceptionally good beginner; used to office work. Beginner, 25 East 14th St., Box 16.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

BUTLER.—By competent colored butler in private family; can be seen at present employer's; city reference. 226 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—By competent man; age, 32; highest personal city references. Butler, care Smith, 923 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable Swede; best of references. A., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained servant; fully understands gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av., store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By experienced, competent Swiss butler and valet; single; take full charge parlor and dining room; city or country; good reference. Busher, 300 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; best of city references; competent, thoroughly honest; willing and obliging. Can be seen at present employer's, 172 West 72d St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; age 28; married; private family; can furnish excellent city references; present employer can be seen. 14 East 48th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By expert English coupie; wages, $65. A. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—By a German; cavalry man; 30; married; one child; honest and sober; perfectly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, &c.; good rider and driver; best references. Link, 700 Hudson St., Hoboken.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; sober, reliable; neat appearance; first-class recommendations from last and former employer. Matthew Plunkett, Mr. Beekman, 806 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married, no children; thoroughly experienced; aged 30; medium height; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. J. M., 1,721 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly competent man; long experience; first-class city references to honesty and sobriety; city or country. G. P., 215 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect; city or country. J. H. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Twelve years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. F. P., 4 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class personal city reference from last employer, who can be seen. L. T., 104 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Swiss; married; thoroughly understands his business; best references; city or country. Swiss, 904 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or USEFUL MAN.—By young man, 26; disengaged; wait on table; gentlemen's clothes, &c.; willing; 5 years' personal references; moderate wages. Henry, 397 5th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede; in the country; gentleman's place; take care of horses, cows, and garden; best references. Johnson, 147 East 26th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands his duties; 23; good valet and traveling attendant; strictly sober, obliging; experienced; city reference. J. Collins, 223 East 24th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By useful and handy man; married, no family; city or country; 7 years in present place. Wagner, 328 Lexington Av.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 17, LIVING AT HOME, WISHES SITUAtily washing home. Meylan, 27 West 19th St.

STABLEMAN.—Middle-aged, or general work around store; 25 years' reference. J. H., care S. Matthews, 201 St. Anne's Av.

TELLER, &c.—By a bank clerk; ten years' reference; in a bank or trust company; as a teller or bookkeeper; can furnish bond and reference. Bank Clerk, Box 133 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In a small private family, a competent German seamstress, willing to assist with light chamberwork; city reference required. Call, between 9 and 11, at 115 West 57th St.

WANTED—A young woman as nurse-in-training for a small hospital. Apply to Superintendent, Ossining Hospital, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address, neat appearance, and experience, to secure advertising for a New York newspaper. Address S. S. L., Box 101 Times.

WANTED—Competent person to travel; pay, $780 and expenses; references. The Dominion Company, 903 Star Insurance Building, Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.
LONG ISLAND STATE HOSPITAL.
To Contractors:
Bids will be received by the Board of Managers for supplying the Long Island State Hospital at Brooklyn and Kings Park with coal for the year beginning with October 1st, 1897. Specifications for same can be obtained at the office of the Steward, Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, corner Clarkson Street and Albany Avenue, and all information relative to supply and delivery of same that is not made clear in specifications can be given at that department.
Bids to be opened on Monday, May 24th, at 4 P. M., at the office of the Board of Managers, Room 107 Arbuckle Building, 367 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
TRUMAN J. BACKUS, Prest.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.
Sealed proposals for furnishing 25,000 tons, more or less, of coal at the several departments of the Manhattan State Hospital, viz., Ward's Island, Hart's Island, and for the farm at Central Islip, Long Island, for a period of one year from June 1st, 1897, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., May 20th, 1897, to Henry E. Howland, President Board of Managers, Manhattan State Hospital, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all bids. Parties submitting bids must be actual dealers in coal. Full specifications may be obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any and all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President Board of Managers,
Manhattan State Hospital.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Office of the Quartermaster, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., April 20, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1897, for building materials, plumbing materials, stationery, water and gas pipe, hardware, tools, paints, glass, and other miscellaneous stores specified on schedules to be had on application here. Enclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, May 22, 10 AM | Umbria, June 3, 1 PM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM | Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM | Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM | Campania, July 17, 8 AM
*Campania, June 17, 9 AM | Aurania, July 24, noon
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Aurania, May 25, 1 PM | Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM | Servia, July 6, 10 A. M.
*SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Campania will sail hence Thursday, June 17th, at 9 A. M., instead of Saturday, June 19th, which will enable passengers to arrive at Liverpool in time to attend the Queen's Jubilee Review at Spithead, June 26th.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 North River, foot West 24th St.
Ethiopia, May 22, noon | Furnessia, June 19, noon
Anchoria, June 12, noon | Ethiopia, June 26, noon
City of Rome.....June 5 and July 3
Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, May 19, Noon | Teutonic, June 14, Noon
Britannic, May 26, Noon | Britannic, June 23, Noon
Majestic, June 2, Noon | Majestic, June 30, Noon
Germanic, June 9, Noon | Germanic, July 7, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Saturday, May 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 8, 1 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu.June 26.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 7, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Rooseveit St., 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 17
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Wed., May 19
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Fri., May 21
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 24
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

CONEY ISLAND'S SUNDAY

Excise Law Ignored, Concert Halls Crowded, and Special Policemen in Their Glory.

RUMOR ABOUT THE SHERIFF

It Was Said He Was Going to Enforce the Statutes, but He Did Not, and the Merriment Went On.

Although it did not rain, and the tide only rose to its usual level, it was "wet" at Coney Island yesterday. If there was any pretense on the part of liquor dealers to obey the law, or of the police to enforce it, it was not discernible to the casual observer. While the "hotel" has almost entirely obliterated the saloon in that portion of Brooklyn, the few saloons that do remain continued to do a thriving business at the old stands. Never in the history of the island, not even in the halcyon days when John Y. McKane was King, were drinking resorts run more openly.

Yesterday in place of the old-time "bouncers" and "hustlers," who used to drag the bewildered stranger into the Bowery dance halls and shows, and then beat him and throw him out if he did not spend enough, special policemen were in evidence. They wore a police uniform and shield, but in many cases the uniforms were misfits, and had evidently seen better days. Their hats were worthy of study. They included everything from the cast-off sombrero of the cowboy to dilapidated high silk tiles. The methods of the wearers, however, were the same as those of their forerunners. "Don't block up the entrance, ladies and gents, but walk right in. All de seats is free, an' de show is free. Go right in, er ye'll get left!" was the burden of the song these special guardians of the peace and enforcers of the law chanted up and down Coney's Bowery to the thirsty and inquisitive crowd that packed it from end to end.

There were the usual number of "barkers," who cried aloud and spared not concerning the glories of the singers, soubrettes, and general entertainers and freaks that appeared at intervals upon the stages to the lusty pounding of pianos or the unsanctified and untuneful blare of brass. But it was the special police officer who dominated the scene, and pandemonium and unbridled license were the result.

If there was any law concerning the Sabbath, excise, or the general peace and well being which was not broken at Coney Island yesterday, it must have been one which nobody has as yet discovered and told the special policemen about. It was a great day for Coney and its 50,000 visitors; but it was a day of days for the special policeman.

One stranger, who confided to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that his name was Brownlow, and that he was from Worcester, Mass., viewed these special officers with wonder for a time, and then inquired:

"Where are the regular policemen? Why don't they arrest these specials?"

A search for members of the regular police force resulted in the discovery of two busily conversing in a vacant lot near where the old elephant used to smoke. Further on another was bringing sunshine into the life of a young woman with red hair by telling her jokes. Others were found up side streets near the Sheepshead Bay swamps, but only two could be found on Surf Avenue or on the Bowery, and they were on the station house.

On the concert hall stages the provisions of the theatrical law regarding dancing, acting, and the use of costumes and make-up on Sunday were wholly disregarded. All the attractions had immense patronage. Hundreds stood in line to get a chance to "shoot the chutes." The canvas men did more than they could do, and the "Streets of Cairo" proved a Mecca for thousands.

There were the usual thousands of wheelmen who rode down from Brooklyn. The roadhouses along the way did a thriving business, and the law was ignored. It was rumored in the afternoon that Sheriff Butting had been appealed to, and was going to Coney Island to enforce the law over the heads of the police, specials included. He did not do so, however.

NO LACK OF DRINK SUNDAY.

The Clubs and Hotels that Are Beyond Police Control Supplied All Who Thirsted.

With the exception of a few cases where the proprietors have failed to make the partitions in their saloons and the dimensions of their dining and sleeping rooms conform with the amended law, the police found the excise law, as interpreted by them, pretty generally observed yesterday. The amount of the penalties prescribed for convicted violators of the law has led the saloon keepers to avoid taking chances of indiscriminate Sunday selling.

There was, however, no lack of drink to be had by one who had the wherewithal to pay for it. Hotels, genuine and Raines, and clubs were amply sufficient to supply the demand.

Acting upon the instructions issued by Chief Conlin on Saturday, the precinct commanders had closed many of the "fake" hotels. Special-duty policemen, armed with rules and tape measures, visited all the suspected hotels, and where they found justification ordered the proprietors of the places to keep them closed. More than fifty of them went out of business for the day.

In Capt. Schmittberger's district, Ward and Walsh were sent around. At one place they visited the proprietor sadly saw the tape measure show his bedrooms several inches less than the requisite size. His wife whispered to him and his face brightened. "Say, gentlemen," he said, "I am not offering to bribe you, but couldn't we arrange to alter that tape?" The policemen could not see a way to help him out, and the hotel will do no more business as such until it is rebuilt.

In the Tenderloin there were no violations beyond those authorized under the law relating to clubs. The City Magistrates' courts also shared in the general dullness. In the Centre Street Court three alleged offenders arraigned were discharged for lack of evidence against them, and in the Essex Market Court only one man was held for trial. He was Samuel Silber of 331 Stanton Street.

BODY FOUND IN NORTH RIVER.

Probably that of a Sailor from an English Warship.

Floating in the North River, off One Hundred and Second Street, early yesterday morning, was found the body of a man. Thomas Henderson of 694 Sixth Avenue saw the body, called the attention of Patrolman Lacour to it, and the two fished the body out. It was that of a man about thirty-five years old, and from the clothing, apparently an English sailor. The clothing consisted of blue coat and trousers and blue jumper. The man's shoes were off, and were tucked under the waistband of his trousers. In the pockets were some small pieces of English money. The face was badly bruised, as though the body had struck against some pier in drifting about.

In the opinion of the police, the man was a sailor on one of the English ships that took part in the parade of Grant Day, and they believe he was drowned while trying to swim from the ship to the shore.

ACTOR BLAIR STOLE A RING.

He Confesses to the Theft of Jacques Kruger's $500 Jewel.

Frank B. Blair, a comedian in "Gayest Manhattan," at Koster & Bial's Concert Hall, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with stealing a diamond ring valued at $500 from Jacques Kruger, a fellow-actor, last Thursday night.

The two men shared the same dressing room.

Kruger says he left the ring on the dressing room table while he went on the stage. Upon his return he missed the ring and notified the police. The detectives went to the theatre Saturday evening and accused Blair of the theft, and he confessed his guilt. He tearfully begged Kruger to forgive him, at the same time lifting the mirror on the dressing case, disclosing the missing ring. He was arrested and his place in the farce taken by an understudy.

The prisoner is well known in his profession and has commanded large salaries. Two other members of the company have missed sums of money from their dressing rooms within the last few weeks.

Blair was held in $2,000 bail for trial.

BROKER CHAPMAN LEAVES.

Off to Washington to Serve a Month in Jail—Mr. Havemeyer Also Starts for the Capital.

Elverton R. Chapman, broker and capitalist, left yesterday afternoon for Washington, where he will to-day begin serving a sentence of thirty days in jail for refusing to answer certain questions put to him two years ago by the Senatorial committee which was investigating the sugar scandal.

The case has been in the courts for the past two years, and every legal effort was exhausted in a vain attempt to save him from prison. He has steadfastly refused to disclose the names of the sugar dealers for whom he acted as agent, and when he boarded the train yesterday he declared that his convictions were unchanged.

Mr. Chapman arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City from his country residence a few minutes past 3 o'clock, just in time to board the "Congressional Limited" express for the capital. He was accompanied by a dozen or more friends, who bade him good-bye on the train. He wore a rough brown suit, heavy shoes, and an alpine hat that had seen some wear, and, as he stood chatting cheerfully with his friends, presented the appearance of a man going into the wilds of New Jersey on a fishing trip. He told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had stopped worrying over his case. "I am prepared to take my medicine philosophically," said he, "but I go to Washington believing that my course is justified by the laws of business for centuries, and I believe I have the approval at least of my friends. I will deliver myself to the Government authorities to-morrow, and expect to begin serving my sentence immediately thereafter. I shall try to be a good prisoner in order to get the benefit of 'good time,' which will reduce my term to twenty-five days. I do not expect my family in Washington."

On the same train that carried Broker Chapman was President H. O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company, whose trial on charges similar to those against Chapman begins in Washington to-day.

CAR FOR SICK PILGRIMS.

Belgium Has a Railway Hospital Car to Carry Invalids to Lourdes.

Belgium has introduced a railway hospital car, which entered into regular service on April 27 last. Speaking of this car in the May number of the Consular Reports, Consul Morris of Ghent says:

"It serves a double purpose. In the event of a serious railroad accident, the car may be run to the spot, where the wounded may be picked up and carried to the nearest large city for treatment, instead of being left to pass long hours in some wayside station while awaiting surgical attendance. It also enables the railway companies, at certain seasons or upon special occasions, to transport large numbers of invalids to health resorts or places of pilgrimage.

"The interior is divided into a main compartment, a corridor on one side, and two small rooms at the end. The hospital compartment contains twenty-four isolated beds on steel tubes hung upon powerful springs. Each patient lies in front of two little windows, which may be closed or opened at will. Each bed is provided with a little movable table, and a cord serves to hold all the various small objects which the patient may need. The corridor on the outside of the hospital chamber leads to the linen closet and the doctor's apartment. In the latter is a large cupboard. The upper portion is used for drugs; the lower part is divided into two smaller compartments—one serving as a case for surgical instruments, the other as a receptacle for the doctor's folding bed. The hospital compartment is carpeted with linoleum or other material to deaden the sound of walking. Various trap doors in the floor, when opened, disclose to view an ice chest, a compartment for the disinfection of soiled linen, and a provision cellar. If necessary, a portion of the hospital chamber may be transformed into an operating room for urgent cases."

It is intended to use the car largely for the carrying of invalids to the shrine at Lourdes, France.

DROWNED IN BRONX RIVER.

Two Unknown Men Upset Their Boat While Changing Seats, and Were Thrown Out.

Two unknown men yesterday afternoon hired a boat of Robert Hibbard, on the west side of the Bronx River, at West Farms. The two rowed about half a mile up the river to a little mound of land known at Hat Island. There they were changing places when the boat overturned, and the two were thrown into the river. Several boatmen went to their rescue, but the men drowned before they were reached.

Both bodies were recovered. One man appeared to be twenty-one years old. In one of the pockets was a letter addressed to Louis Werner, but no address was given. The clothing was light, and the only other articles found were a silver watch, a knife, and some pencils.

The second man appeared to be about twenty-two years old. He was dressed in dark clothing, and in his pockets was a membership card to Cooper Union bearing the name of J. Roth. There was on the back of the card the name and address of Miss Mayer, music teacher, 313 Fifth Street. Miss Mayer was seen, but said she had no idea who the man was.

Believes His Wife Was Poisoned.

After the death, last Friday, of Mrs. Robert Jenneret, a colored woman, who lived at 174 East Seventy-seventh Street, the widower concluded that she had been poisoned. He told this to Dr. Ferris of 166 East Eighty-first Street, who attended her, and Dr. Ferris refused to give a death certificate. Coroner Hoeber will have Deputy Coroner Tuthill make an examination of the body. Dr. Ferris said yesterday that he believed the woman's death was due to physical collapse and peritonitis. The police do not believe there was any foul play.

Mrs. Schumann Hit Mrs. Mossberger.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schumann of Secaucus, N. J., saw her husband speak to Mrs. Barbara Mossberger of Union Hill in the ferry house at Weehawken Saturday night. She became angry, pulled Mrs. Mossberger's hair, and belabored her over the head with a satchel. She was arrested and yesterday was held for the action of the Grand Jury.

COMING EVENTS.

The Medico-Legal Society will meet at dinner in the Hotel Marlborough Wednesday at 7. A paper will be read by William J. Berry on "The Insane and the Constitution."

The Executive Committee of the New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will give a musical reception Wednesday at 44 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst will address the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of New York on "Permanence of the Greek Type" at the annual meeting May 24 in the Savoy Hotel at 8 P. M.

Commander Booth-Tucker, assisted by Col. and Mrs. Higgins, will conduct the wedding of Adjt. Trumble and Ensign Tanner in Memorial Hall, 122 West Fourteenth Street, Thursday, May 27, at 8.

The members and guests of the Brooklyn Democratic Club will be addressed by William C. De Witt Thursday evening at Historical Hall. Mr. De Witt will explain the charter of New York under the new régime.

Two "piano-lecture-concerts" will be given at St. Agnes's Hall, 121 West Ninety-first Street, by Jerome Hopkins as follows: May 24, "Some Rules for Piano Playing," and May 31, "Some Kinds of Musical Quacks."

A reception will be held by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York at Van Courtlandt Mansion Thursday, May 27 at 3 in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing of Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant.

The Midnight Circle of Columbia Club, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, will repeat the operatic review, "Miss Columbia," at the Harlem Opera House Thursday evening, May 27, and the proceeds will be donated to the Temple Israel Sisterhood.

In the Teachers College, Morningside Heights, there will be a musicale Wednesday at 3. At the same hour, May 26 and 28, Mr. Viehl will lecture on "Musical Analysis" and "The Child Voice." On Thursdays, May 20 and 27, Frank M. Chapman will deliver an address on "Birds."

A special meeting and smoker of Good Government Club A will open the new quarters of the club in the Tuxedo Building, Thursday, at 8:30 o'clock. The action of the Board of Trustees in indorsing the Citizens' Union will be approved. Joseph Larocque, Frank Moss, and others will deliver addresses.

TAILORS ON STRIKE AGAIN

Operators in New York, Brooklyn, and Brownsville Quit Work Simultaneously.

WANT TASK SYSTEM ABOLISHED

Executive Committee of the Brotherhood Had Advised the Men to Wait, but an Angry Mob Forced It to Issue the Order to Strike.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 tailors of New York, Brooklyn, and Brownsville went out on strike unexpectedly yesterday morning. For the past few weeks the Brotherhood of Tailors has been reorganizing its different branches with a view to demanding better conditions, an advance of wages, and the abolition of the day-task system, which the contractors had reintroduced. The men complained that it took a workman a day and a half, or more, to do one day's task.

Meetings were held on Saturdays, when the men do not work, and on Saturday last two large mass meetings were held, one at New Irving Hall, in Broome Street, and one in Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, where the men clamored to be allowed to strike. They were working for less than living wages, they argued, and they knew that the manufacturers had received large orders for goods which they intended to fill gradually at existing starvation wages.

The members of the Executive Committee argued with the men and advised them to wait until all the clothing trades should become affiliated in a central body; that a movement in that direction had already been started, and they predicted that the success of the movement would soon be accomplished.

The men, however, were impatient, and then the Executive Committee sent for Joseph Barondess, the former leader of the cloakmakers, and asked him to address the meeting. Barondess warned them that a strike at present would be a failure, because they were not well prepard, and urged them to wait a few weeks longer. The men grumbled, but agreed to wait some time longer, and later in the day a conference of representatives of various clothing trades, including the Brotherhood of Tailors, the knee-pants makers, children's jacket makers, Lithuanian tailors, sailors' jacket makers, and overcoat and sackcoat makers, was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 98 Forsyth Street. Here the representatives prepared new schedules of price lists which all the trades should submit to the manufacturers simultaneously, after the trades should have become affiliated in a central organization.

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors had another session in the evening at Walhalla Hall, to which place large numbers of dissatisfied tailors kept going. A little after midnight the men began clamoring for a strike. The Executive Committee that was sitting behind closed doors paid no attention to them. A little after 2 o'clock yesterday morning the crowd of tailors had increased to enormous proportions, and they clamored loudly for an order to strike. William Cohen, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, opened a window and asked the men what they wanted.

"We want an order to strike right away," cried hundreds of voices.

"We are not ready for that yet," replied Cohen. "You promised this afternoon that you would wait."

"Wait nothing. Our families are starving, and the bosses have large orders," retorted angry voices.

"We'll not order any strike to-night. It would be foolish," said Cohen.

A volley of oaths was next heard, and angry threatened to break in the doors of the room where the Executive Committee was sitting. Others cried, "Have you no pity for our wives and children who are starving."

Cohen tried to argue further, but without success. The crowd pushed open the door, surged in, and began hustling about the members of the Executive Committee.

"We must strike to-day," they cried, "but you must give the order, as you are our leaders, and this strike must be ordered formally."

Finally the Executive Committee gave a formal order to strike, and committees were appointed to call at the various shops as soon as they should be opened and call out all the tailors. By this time it was daylight, and the men who had already heard the order to strike hurried to their homes to get some sleep. The committees went to the shops in this city, Brooklyn, and Brownsville, and called out all the tailors who had already begun their day's work. During the day yesterday the men held mass meetings. It is believed that the jacket makers will strike to-day.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Dispute Over an Alleged Non-Union Funeral—Objections to Compulsory Taxation—Eight-Hour Law Complaint.

The Central Labor Union yesterday received a communication from the Central Labor Union of Chicago, stating that a barrel-manufacturing firm was using union labels, but was employing non-union men.

Another letter was received, from the Department of Justice, in Washington, in reply to complaints that the eight-hour law was violated on Government work. Homer Conrad, the Acting Attorney General, said that the complaints will be investigated.

Still another communication was received, from the Democratic Progressive League, asking the Central Labor Union to send delegates to that body. The Committee on Outside Communications, however, recommended that the communication be not read, and it was not.

Typographical Union, No. 4, of Albany wrote that there was a scheme to have public printing done in penal institutions, and it asked the assistance of all trades unions to oppose the scheme.

The marble polishers and helpers reported that their strikes had been satisfactorily settled.

The delegate of the electrical workers indignantly denied a charge made by the cab drivers that his union had engaged non-union cabs for a funeral of one of its members. Delegate Mahr of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach and Cab Drivers insisted that the charge was true, and declared that the President of the Electrical Workers' Union himself had admitted that the coaches used were non-union.

Delegate Warner of the Machinists said he knew that the Metropolitan Traction Company had got the franchise for changing the motive power on the Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads because it had ordered tons of yokes to be made in Philadelphia. He had also heard that Italian cheap labor was to be imported to do the work. So he wanted the Central Labor Union to call on the authorities and insist that the work be done by unemployed union men of New York.

Delegate Reed of the pressmen moved that the Central Labor Union ask the Governor to sign the inheritance tax bill. Delegate McGill of the plasterers objected to what he called involuntary and compulsory taxation, and added that if the bill became a law it would only add to the already too large number of officeholders. No action was taken.

THE NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

Government Building to be Opened To-day—The Week's Programme.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 16.—The Government Building on the exposition grounds will be opened to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

In the Woman's Building the Woman's Musical Congress will begin sessions lasting three days. Tuesday is set apart for the United Order of the Golden Cross, Wednesday is Tennessee Bankers' Day, Thursday is Wilmington (N. C.) Day, and Saturday the International Order of King's Daughters will hold a convocation in the Woman's Building.

Wednesday in the Woman's Building there will be held a college day convocation in which many colleges devoted to the education of women will be represented by graduates.

Specie Comes on La Champagne.

The steamship La Champagne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, brought 90,956f. in specie.

P.D.L. WANTS TO GO IT ALONE

Suggestion that It Use the Same Headquarters as the I. M. L. Was Spurned.

BOOM FOR AMOS J. CUMMINGS

Delegate Says He Is the Man for the Workingmen to Put Up for Mayor of Greater New York to Oppose Seth Low.

The Progressive Democratic League, which claims to be a combination of trades unions, Knights of Labor, silver clubs, and Democratic organizations, held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon at 420 Hudson Street. By some coincidence a communication from this organization was received by the Central Labor Union, asking it to send delegates to the league. The Committee on Outside Communications of the union recommended that the communication should not be read. It was not, and that settled its fate with the Central Labor Union.

John Hosey presided at the meeting of the league, and when the committee on securing a new hall was making its report a delegate announced that the Independent Municipal League was going into politics this year, and wanted to secure permanent headquarters. The delegate thought it would be good for both leagues to have the same headquarters. To this another delegate objected. The Municipals could send delegates to the Progressive Democrats and join them, he said, but the Progressive Democratic League was going to run itself.

The Committee on Resolutions then submitted a long statement and resolutions charging the newspapers with misrepresenting the league, denying charges that it was hostile to the Democracy, or that it intended to force National issues into a purely local campaign.

The statement continues: "We, representing the many Democratic campaign clubs, silver clubs, Bryan and Sewall clubs, Knights of Labor, and other labor organizations, without cost to the Democratic organization, bravely and fearlessly entered the contest against the cohorts of plutocracy and aggregated wealth, arrayed in opposition to the candidates of the regular Democracy.

"The Progressive Democratic League of New York City fully agrees with the reiterated assertions of partisans, non-partisans, reformers, political divines, and self-constituted society saviors, that the issues of the coming municipal election are local, and not National. We recognize the fact that the recently adopted State Constitution was founded for the express purpose of separating State from National issues; that the question of home rule and self-government for our own great metropolis, without the domination of rural legislators, is a paramount one, and that the people should be governed by the will of the majority, and not by the wishes of a self-appointed 'better class.'"

Although the statement starts out by saying that the coming campaign is to be purely local, it gradually drifts into National affairs by saying: "We recognize in the absolute surrender of our National Government into the hands of the trusts,' that the only hope of the people lies in the success of the Democratic Party, and that to such success we should bend every effort, provided the Democracy presented to our support and suffrages is loyal and true to the National tenets of the party as adopted by a two-thirds vote of representatives from every section of our common country voicing the wishes of the people."

By way of apology for going into National politics, the statement goes on to say: "We do not seek to inject National issues into a purely local election, but we are alive to the fact that the term of the incoming local Government extends beyond the National campaign of 1900, and that the power and influence with which it will be invested will be a potent factor for the conservation of human rights, and materially affect our future political and social conditions."

The statement demands that the candidates of the regular Democracy should not be enemies of the principles of the party, and calls attention to what it calls the fact that the prophecies of the Republican Party that a revival of prosperity would follow immediately after the election of McKinley were not fulfilled.

The statement and resolutions were adopted unanimously, and a motion was made to send a copy to the Tammany Hall General Committee, and another motion was to print 1,000 copies for distribution. The Finance Committee objected to this on account of the expense, and Delegate James Oliver offered to pay for the printing.

This brought another delegate to his feet who said that as Mr. Oliver was the Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, that it might be charged that the League was subsidized by the silver trust. Mr. Oliver declared that he had not spoken as a member of the National Committee, but as a delegate from his own club, and wanted to do all he could for the league.

Then followed a tussle between Mr. Oliver, who represents the Tammany faction which captured the league, and J. F. Durlacher, who does not trust Tammany. At the previous meeting Mr. Oliver gave notice that he would move to appoint a committee to confer with Democratic organizations in New York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond Counties with the purpose of strengthening the organization and party.

Before Mr. Oliver had a chance to make the motion, Delegate Durlacher said a Tammany Sachem had advised that candidates for municipal offices be selected from those Democrats who had seceded and had supported the Indianapolis platform. So he offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to confer with other Democratic organizations of the Greater New York and the Democratic National and States officials for the purpose of nominating municipal and State officers, and that the conference be held in two weeks.

Mr. Oliver contended that that was the purport of the motion he wanted to make, and that Durlacher was taking the wind out of his sails. This led to a spirited discussion between the supporters of the two men. Durlacher was bitter in his attack on the gold Democrats, whom he called traitors, and said, "If they want to come back they must come as penitents and not as prospective officeholders. They cannot go before the people and pose as candidates and lead us like lambs to the slaughter without protesting." After further discussion, the motion was referred to the Committee on Political Activity.

Delegate Kindelon started a boom for Amos J. Cummings, the Congressman from the district, and said that he was the best man whom the workingman could put up as a candidate for Mayor against Seth Low.

A delegate from one of the up-town clubs said that the Tammany Association in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District is controlled by the gold Democrats. So Delegate Doleson offered a resolution that the league be advised as to the opinions and sentiments of the Tammany organizations in the other Assembly districts. The resolution demanded that a committee be appointed to make the necessary investigations.

This resolution gave rise to another discussion, several delegates holding that no resolutions should be read before being submitted to the Committee on Resolutions. The newspapers, he said, might represent all resolutions presented as voicing the sentiments of the league.

"We'll have to put out the reporters when such resolutions are read," said another delegate.

"Well, the reporters have the resolutions already," remarked a third delegate. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

RUN DOWN BY A BUCKBOARD.

Louis W. Parker's Team Dashes Off After a Collision.

While Louis W. Parker, sixty-two years old, of 151 West End Avenue, a member of the Fleeetwood Driving Club, and former proprietor of the Parker House, at Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, was driving his team of road horses along Fort Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, last evening, he was overtaken by a man driving a single horse buckboard. The driver of the latter vehicle urged his horse forward, and when Parker tried to get out of the way the buckboard ran into him, tipping his vehicle so that he was thrown out and slightly injured about the head.

Parker's horses ran away then, and at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and the Boulevard, collided with a buggy in which were Edward J. Farrell of 345 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and his wife. Farrell's buggy was overturned and he and his wife thrown out. Mrs. Farrell sustained slight injuries to the body. A policeman stopped Parker's team, and the injured people, after being treated by ambulance surgeons, were taken home.

NEW GUNBOATS TO BE TRIED.

The Newport and Vicksburg Ready—Variation from the Usual System of Trial Trips.

BATH, Me., May 16.—The gunboats Newport and Vicksburg, which have just been completed by the Bath Iron Works, will probably have their trial trips some time within the next two weeks. Both boats are ready. The Newport will be tried first, perhaps on May 25.

In the case of this vessel, something of an innovation will be made to determine the capabilities of the new gunboat. Instead of the customary four hours' run over a measured course of twenty-five or thirty miles, the boat will be run over a mile course for a number of times, until the screw can be standardized, and the average number of turns noted necessary to drive her over the course. She will then be taken off the coast and run for four hours, and again the average number of turns of her screw will be noted. A comparison between the long and short runs will then be made, and the speed of the boat figured. As the contract speed for the boat is twelve knots in smooth water, it is likely the Government will be a slight loser by this arrangement. There is, however, no premium for excess speed for these two boats. The inside course has already been laid, off Southport, by two Government officials, and is a nautical mile in length. The company will make no attempt to push the boats very much above the twelve knots.

CATTLE FAMINE IN THE WEST.

Four-fifths of the Herds Already Sold and Shipped to the Mississippi Valley.

TACOMA, Washington, May 16.—Cattlemen from the corn States in the Mississippi Valley have been buying beef cattle through this State, Idaho, and Oregon during the past Winter and Spring in such great numbers that the Northwest ranges have been cleared of four-fifths of their beef supply. The more experienced cattlemen and officers of the railways are endeavoring to call a halt by telling cattle raisers that they will lose money in the end by selling their entire herds, since beef must command very high prices before the coming Fall, and already the herds are so depleted that they cannot be replenished for several years.

Three cattlemen of Sheridan, Wyoming, to-day shipped two trainloads from Spokane to Wyoming ranges. They still want a thousand head, but find it exceedingly difficult to get them anywhere. Thousands from the Dakota country of Idaho have been driven to Lewiston and shipped thence to Montana and Dakota ranges. From January to May the largest proportion of shipments went to Nebraska, Iowa, and Chicago. Prices of beef and mutton have been going up rapidly here.

MARION'S LOVER WILL LIVE.

Mysterious Would-Be Suicide in Chicago Identified by a Friend from Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, May 16.—N. T. Patterson of Brooklyn called at Mercy Hospital to-day and identified the would-be suicide who tried to "die for love of Marion" as Ludwig von Thielmann, a son of a Saxon General in the German Army. "Marion" proves to be a vaudeville singer whom von Thielmann met in California and with whom he became enamored. They came East, but she deserted him.

Patterson says von Thielmann was a Lieutenant who was compelled to leave Germany for stabbing a fellow officer, his rival for the hand of a society woman in Berlin, and fled to New York, where he met Patterson. The elder von Thielmann sent his remittances to the son through Patterson, but the latter and the young man fell out, and the Lieutenant went to Tacoma and drifted to San Francisco. Patterson lost track of him, but when he read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the attempted suicide he recognized his former friend and came on to investigate. He will see him through his trouble, for the wounded man will probably recover.

A NEW BOOK UNDER BAN.

"Patience Sparhawk" Declared Unfit to Read in 'Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 16.—Gertrude Atherton's latest novel, "Patience Sparhawk and Her Times," was declared yesterday, by the Book Committee of the Mechanical Library, to be unfit to circulate among the members of that institution. This action was the result of a request made some days ago that the novel be added to the circulating list of the library.

The author's friends insisted that the book fairly represented American manhood and womanhood, while others contended that it was a distortion of the very worst kind, and intensely vulgar.

YALE DIVINITY COMMENCEMENT

Sermon to Graduating Class by the Rev. A. J. Behrends of Brooklyn.

NEW HAVEN, May 16.—The commencement exercises of the Yale Divinity School began to-night. The Rev. A. J. Behrends of Brooklyn delivered the annual address to the graduating class. He took no text, but spoke on the general subject "The Truth of the Bible." In the course of his sermon he said: "If the Bible is a mess of myths, I have no use for it. I do not believe that it is."

He spoke against the higher criticism and urged the students to cling to the older traditions.

COL. AGUIRRE'S DEATH.

Story of His Maltreatment by Spaniards Told in a Private Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A private letter dated at Sancti Spiritus May 7, received in this city yesterday morning from an American resident in Sancti Spiritus, gives the following details of the death of Col. Carlos Aguirre, a Cuban officer, resident of New York for twenty years, whose family is well known in this city.

"I send a letter to you with the request that you will be so kind as to send it to Col. Aguirre's wife and children, in New York. He was killed last week by the Spaniards. Half alive, he was dragged by the guerrillas, with a rope around his neck, into the town and to Gen. Obregon. Aguirre had a silver watch with his picture in it, and about $300 in gold, which the soldiers took from him."

Col. Aguirre was a brother of Major Gen. Aguirre, the Cuban leader who died in the field last Winter, a few days after Maceo's death.

VOTED A FROCK TO THE PARSON.

The Politeness of a Class of Girls Leads Them to Make a Mistake at a Festival.

There are between 300 and 400 little girls in an industrial school connected with an uptown west side church mission. They have been taught, not only to be nimble with the needle, but to be uniformly polite to their elders, and particularly to clergymen. The benevolent women who help to support and care for this little mission school have made it a custom for several years to present each child with a new dress about Eastertide.

This year the new dresses were mostly of pink material, and when the industrial school was called together a few evenings ago, to receive certain merit prizes and enjoy a festival entertainment, the newly clad little ones made a bright-colored and animated picture. To show their excellent discipline the children sang and recited several things in unison. Short addresses were made to them by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, the Rev. Karl Schwartz, the Rev. Mr. Neifert, and former Surrogate Delano C. Calvin. Various questions were put to the school, and to each question 350 voices responded as one. Finally Dr. Lubeck said: "Children, I wish you all a very happy Eastertide."

Promptly came the reply in chorus: "The same to you, Sir!"

"I hope that you all may have many more happy Easters!" continued the clergyman.

"The same to you, Sir!" sang the children.

"And I hope that each one of you may have many more pretty dresses."

"The same to you, Sir!" chirped the little ones, with unaffected enthusiasm.

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CAUSE OF DRY DOCK LEAK

A Civil Engineer Explains the Source of the Trouble in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS FAULTY

Walls Made of Spongy Material When Concrete or Rubble Masonry Should Have Been Used—No Resistance to a Rising Tide.

The accident to the new timber dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the engineering difficulties experienced in stopping the leaks, have excited a deep interest among civil engineers of this city and Brooklyn. There has been much criticism expressed against the builders of the dock, but more against the responsible Navy Department officials and Government engineers, who, it is pointed out, must have known the character of the soil, and the action of tide water upon it. The most pertinent criticism lately expressed against those responsible for the work was yesterday delivered by Thomas Stratford, a civil engineer, formerly connected with the Brooklyn City Works Department. In the course of a conversation he said:

"In the discussion now going on in relation to the timber dry docks in the navy yard, the only point to which the engineering board has addressed itself is whether the water comes from the old timber basin or from the Wallabout Channel. It goes without saying that the entire soil of the navy yard is saturated up to the level of high tide, and, given an opportunity, the water will flow through any crevice with a velocity equal to the head of water, or, in other words, the distance of the leak below high tide.

"No one seems to have addressed himself to the question: 'How is it that a dock costing nearly $600,000 should develop serious leaks a few weeks after its acceptance by the engineering officers of the navy?' A glance at the style of construction adopted will answer the question. Dock No. 3, as well as No. 2, is situated on what was Wallabout Bay, the high water mark of which was Flushing Avenue on the south and on the east the high plateau of the Naval Hospital grounds. This entire area was filled in with all kinds of city refuse.

Water Goes Through Easily.

"The bottom of the excavated dock is 30 feet below high tide, which level is saturated sand. In this sand piles were driven, and the entire level of this bottom was covered with concrete to a depth of about five feet. But the sides are protected by a puddle wall, covered on the fronts with timber steps or altars. The material which forms the backing to these puddle walls is saturated sand or city refuse, such as ballast, cellar dirt, and street sweepings. Is it any wonder that this material has settled or shifted and broken the puddle walls and allowed the water held in the saturated material to flow in through the broken puddle walls?

"Again, as to the plan of driving tongues and grooved sheet piling around the dock to keep out the water. What is to keep the water out of the space between the line of piling and the puddle wall? The use of puddle walls for the making of tight embankments is not now permitted in good modern engineering practice. The use of concrete or rubble masonry has taken its place. If inclosing walls of concrete or rubble masonry had been used instead of puddle, there would have been no leaks and the dock could be in use to-day. The fault, then, lies in the fact that the design of the dock is not up to requirements of modern engineering practice.

"A similar mistake (due to false economy) is to be seen in the Milburn reservoir, where puddle was used instead of masonry, and as a result the City of Brooklyn has a reservoir of a sieve-like character, and now the Commissioner of City Works proposes to expend $400,000 to do what should have been done in the first place. The Government will find it necessary to use masonry walls before it has a dock that can be depended upon at all times."

Bluing Used to Find the Leak.

A further effort will be made this morning by the special civil engineering board at the Navy Yard to ascertain the trouble with the dock. Great quantities of bluing were thrown into the channel just in front of the dock caisson on Saturday, in the hope that it might find its way into the dock and thus show the source of the leakage. But the blue liquid proved a failure, so far as the object of the engineers was concerned. The bluing was found yesterday morning thick and heavy outside the caisson, but not a drop had apparently percolated through the mysterious leak.

Engineers Menocal and Asserson were early on the ground yesterday morning, and after their investigations ordered the dock to be flooded. At 4 o'clock the water was at the twenty-six-foot level.

Mr. Menocal said yesterday that this morning a red chemical substance of heavy consistency will be dissolved and thrown in the water, in the hope that it will prove more successful than bluing. He has discovered, he says, that there is only one source of leakage, and not several, as was at first supposed. The driving of sheet piling will not be begun within the next two weeks, as the material cannot be delivered before that time. In the meantime, the stringer piles will be set, and all other preliminary work disposed of.

The Maine will go into Dry Dock No. 2 this morning.

Memorial Services for John Curry.

Memorial services for John Curry, who was President of the Board of Trustees of Christ Mission, at 142 West Twenty-first Street, were held last night in the mission. Addresses were made by the Rev. James O'Connor and James B. Gilli, who was Mr. Curry's business partner. Mr. Curry was a builder on the west side. He died last week. At a meeting held in the mission on Saturday James B. Gilli was elected President in place of Mr. Curry.

AMUSEMENTS.

Knickerbocker Theatre. 38th St. & B'way. Last 6 Nights. BOSTONIANS. Last Matinée Saturday. THE SERENADE. MONDAY, MAY 24. Klaw & Erlanger's Latest Extravaganza. Seats on Sale Thursday, May 20. A ROUND OF PLEASURE. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00, $1.50.

DALY'S EVERY EVENING, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. The Circus Girl. "MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN." Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott. Catchy music! unceasing fun! chic costumes! spectacle!

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